Rijnhavenpark Rotterdam

Rijnhavenpark Rotterdam

Gemeente Rotterdam
Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates




escape

Contents

Rijnhavenpark
p. 1

Context
p. 13

Park
p. 33

Planting
p. 91

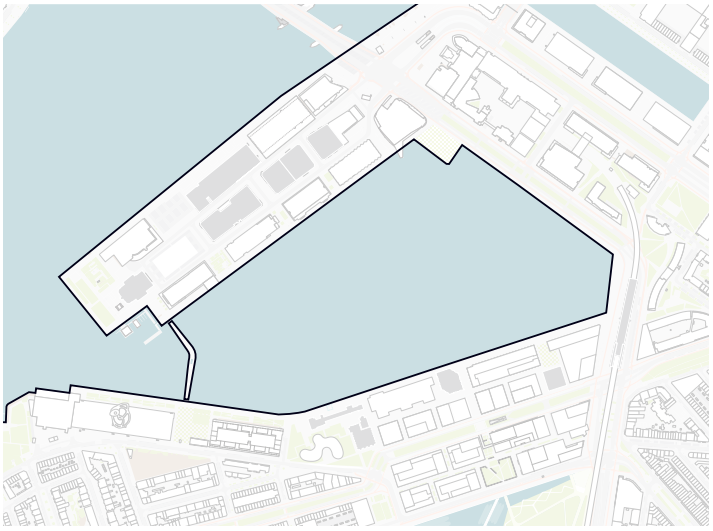
Technical Appendix
p. 121

Rijnhavenpark

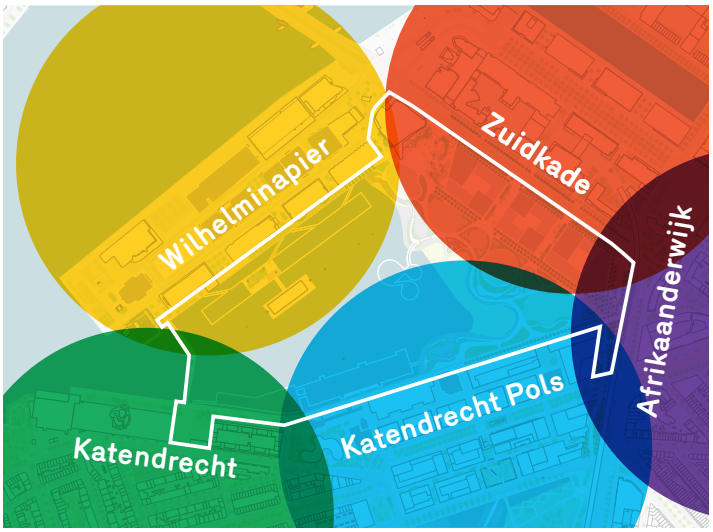
Rijnhavenpark is part of the development ‘Rijnhaven’, defining a new skyline and park area in the centre of Rotterdam. A bold expansion of park space will unfold across Rotterdam over the next decade. Seven new parks will redefine the city, including a new Rijnhavenpark that will serve both current and future residents of this area.


LEGEND
1. Luxor Square
2. Vale
3. Water's Edge Path
4. Pebble Beach
5. Tide Pools
6. Glade
7. Meander
8. Water Play
9. Rocky Beach
10. Esplanade
11. Bowl
12. The Bluff
13. Sandy Beach
14. Great Lawn
15. Metro Plaza
16. Maritime Center (future)
17. Stone Outcrop
18. Park South (future)
19. Greenway (future)
20. Rijnhavenbrug
21. Floating Office
22. Park North
W Water Taxi
0
50m
200m
NIEUWE MAAS
Erasmusbrug
Holland Amerikakade
Wilhelminakade
Otto Reuchlingu
WILHELMINAPIER
Antoine Platekade
Holland Amerikaplein
Hotel New York
22
21
W
20
W
W
Fenix 2
Fenix 1
Veerlaan
Deliplein
KATENDRECHT


Metrostation
Wilhelminapier
ZUIDKADE
Laan op Zuid
Nieuwe
Luxor
Theater
Posthumalaan
Veemstraat
Block 3
Block 2
Block 1
Metrostation
Rijnhaven
Codrico
Tower
Santos
Brede Hilledijk
KATENDRECHT POLS
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
W
W



RIJNHAVEN (2021)



A PARK THAT RESPONDS TO A GROWING CITY

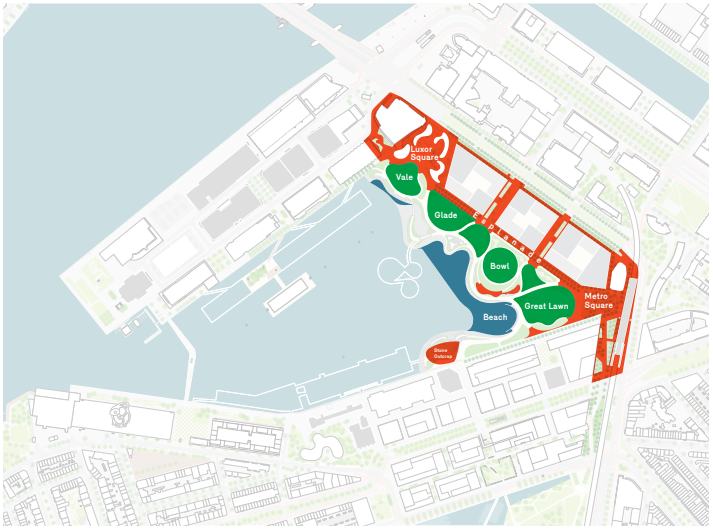
As a port city, Rotterdam has evolved along with the shipping industry. Its waterways have historically been shaped to protect the city from flooding and optimize the movement of vessels and freight. The working harbors near today's urban core were adapted to changing shipping practices after World War Two, and in this form, they were alive with commerce for decades. But as container vessels now require deep channels and expanded facilities, many of these small, inner harbors have become obsolete. MVVA's design for the Rijnhavenpark follows a tradition more than five hundred years old of reconfiguring the Rotterdam shoreline to meet its people's needs. Nine hectares of open water in the Rijnhaven will be reclaimed as parkland to complement new development along the harbor and to help all Rotterdammers form a closer relationship with the water's edge that has always been the life force of their city.

The proposed Rijnhavenpark connects three disparate sides of the harbor into a continuous waterfront landscape. Floating parks connected to the north and south quay walls complement a new nine-hectare park on the filled land at the east, all seamlessly linked through a pedestrian loop around the basin. At the inland edge, two new plaza entrances adjacent to metro stations—Luxor Square in the northeast corner and Metro Plaza in the southeast corner—welcome park users from the immediate neighborhoods and beyond. The urban form of the park and the surrounding development will preserve the Rijnhaven's iconic pentagonal shape.

The future Rijnhaven district will bring more people and more families, and therefore calls for an even higher standard for recreation and quality of life. The available park area is generous, but not huge, given the growing population around it. Our design challenge is to make the Rijnhavenpark plan expansive enough for the large influx of users to have an uncrowded, peaceful experience of the outdoors and varied enough to support a wide range of interests and needs. Precedents as well as MVVA's own work in constrained urban waterfronts have revealed that with careful planning, landscapes can feel much larger than they are. One strategy is to give people many things to do, making sure to layer activity spaces with areas for unprogrammed, informal recreation and socializing, so that every visit is different. The park will also take full advantage of the borrowed landscape, in this case the boundless harbor, which is foregrounded with the largest beach in central Rotterdam.



CIVIC AND WILD

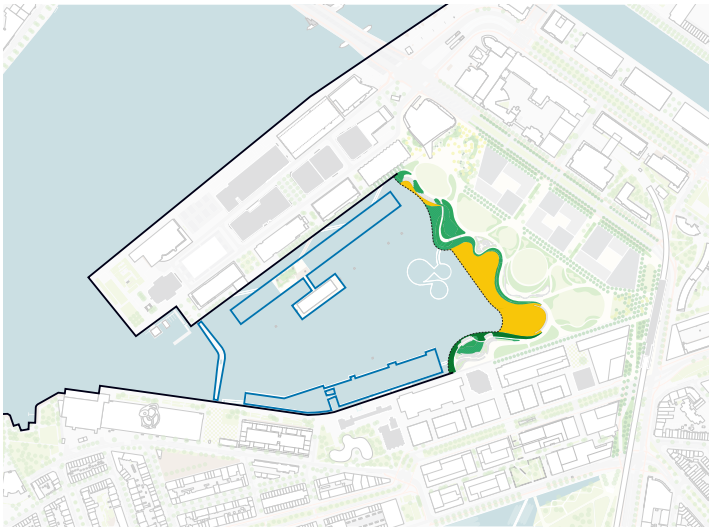


GATHERING PLACES

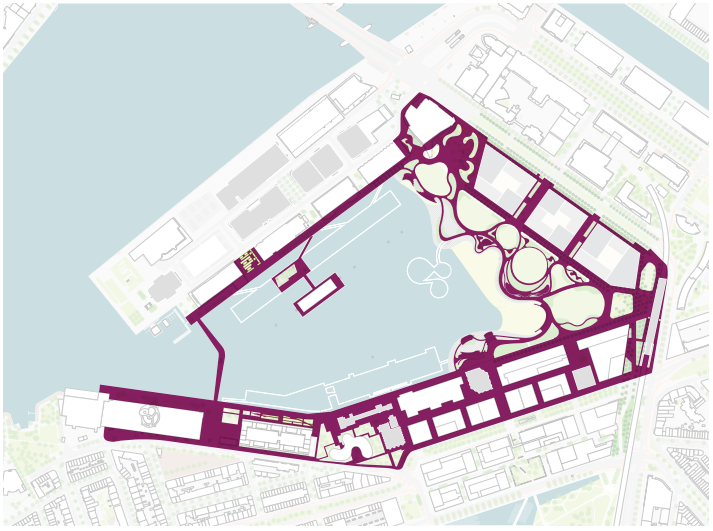
A park needs to feel friendly and welcoming. To help create a sense of belonging in the Rijnhavenpark, MVVA uses a pairing of landscape types called “civic” and “wild.” Civic areas feel familiar in daily city life. They reference more ordered urban forms like squares, esplanades, and plazas, that support and celebrate social gathering. This category also includes conventional park settings like lawns for picnicking, informal sports, and other types of casual meetings. Wild areas feel more like being in nature, helping to fulfill the universal need for people to connect to their living environment. They are characterized by lush planting, more intimate spaces, and often by marshy or watery areas, as well as lower light levels and fewer park benches and other furnishings. Varying the ways these two categories of landscape interact and overlap with different park activities maximizes the diversity of experiences the park provides. At the same time, drawing on people’s intuitive sense of civic and wild allows each visitor to relate immediately to the landscape and feel welcome.

The civic realm of the park’s east side, close to the Posthumalaan, will be separated from the wilder realm along the water by a proposed four-meter wall, or a “bluff”. This design element is central to the organization of the park’s diverse activities. In addition to delineating separate areas and orienting visitors to the inland and water edges, the bluff provides a new elevated prospect across the harbor. Toward both the north and south ends of the park, the bluff descends to form sloped points of entry, like a river’s verge, allowing the civic and wild realms to join. The physical makeup of the bluff wall could potentially use regional stone laid in a way that would call to mind the constructed harbors and seawalls of Rotterdam.

Above the bluff, a variety of open spaces fulfill the role of a public green and accommodate many of the activities requested during the public outreach process. A level, one-hectare lawn provides a perfect location an impromptu game of soccer or other pick-up sports. A lawn bowl, pressed slightly into the ground to shelter users from the wind, provides optimum comfort for more passive recreation, its surrounding grove of magnificent bald cypress signaling a long-anticipated return to outdoor lounging. As visitors wend their way toward the park interior from the urban edge, the hard geometry of the city gives way to



A DIVERSE WATER'S EDGE



CIRCULATION NETWORK

curvilinear paths and terraces overlooking the harbor. The shaded, meandering Central Promenade connecting Luxor Square and Metro Plaza leads visitors through all the major civic spaces of the park's eastern side, contrasting the straight, formal allées at the park perimeter. Spaces for playing, sunbathing, and picnicking are always nearby, but so is an arresting richness of plants and framed views for those who wish to stroll.

The proposed "wild" edge at the east end of the harbor is narrow, compared to the upland, but it will feel expansive thanks to the boundlessness of the harbor to the west. This edge will seem vast as it unfolds to reveal a variety of conditions between land and water, with sand and gravel beaches, rocky banks, and a stepped stone amphitheater. Lowland-adapted trees poke through the gravel shore, providing a shady alternative to the full-sun sand beach and calling to mind familiar freshwater environments. Native and adapted plants referencing Rotterdam's natural history make the water's edge a place to explore an immersive, naturalized landscape and reconnect with the Dutch countryside. A water-themed play area next to the beach draws on the celebrated history of coastal engineering in the Netherlands, recasting water pumps, polders, canals, and dikes as instruments of exploration and creativity for children.

Continuing north or south along the Central Promenade or the secondary Water's Edge Path will bring visitors to one of the two floating parks on the other edges of the harbor, with the Rijnhavenbrug completing the full circuit across the harbor. These outboard landscapes are part of the overall composition of the Rijnhavenpark, but they also provide a set of experiences all their own. The Floating Park North is formal enough to feel like a part of the existing Rijnhaven and Wilhelminapier, with long promenades and seating reminiscent of the surrounding boulevards. But informal groupings of trees and shrubs will bring a bit of playful wildness into these areas. In the Floating Park South section—which combines boating, children's play, and areas for sitting on lawns and terraces—civic and wild landscape types mingle in a lively mosaic. In this highly active corner of the Rijnhavenpark, moving easily among spaces of different character will be particularly appealing, especially for children and their caregivers.



RICH AND COMPLEX PLANTING



PROGRAMMATIC RANGE

The planting strategy for the Rijnhavenpark will shift along with the categories of “civic” and “wild.” Trees and other plants adaptable to the urban environment will help define civic spaces. Signifying the wild, plants native to Holland will be supplemented with other species that thrive in similar environments. Across these broad categories, the design will embrace complexity and diversity of species, which is not common in traditional Dutch urban landscapes. MVVA is often ambitious with planting in urban parks, yet equally sensitive to the significance that plants have to the existing character of a place and to the realities of durability, hardiness, and maintenance. Based on a thorough understanding of local climate and plant communities, MVVA will prioritize tree and plant selections that bloom or provide other interest throughout all seasons of the year. Particularly important are early-blooming plants to signal winter’s end, species with colorful fall foliage, and trees whose texture and leafless form draws a striking calligraphy against the winter sky. A planting scheme that balances practicality with year-round visual interest will help create a unique identity for the Rijnhavenpark that remains grounded in place.

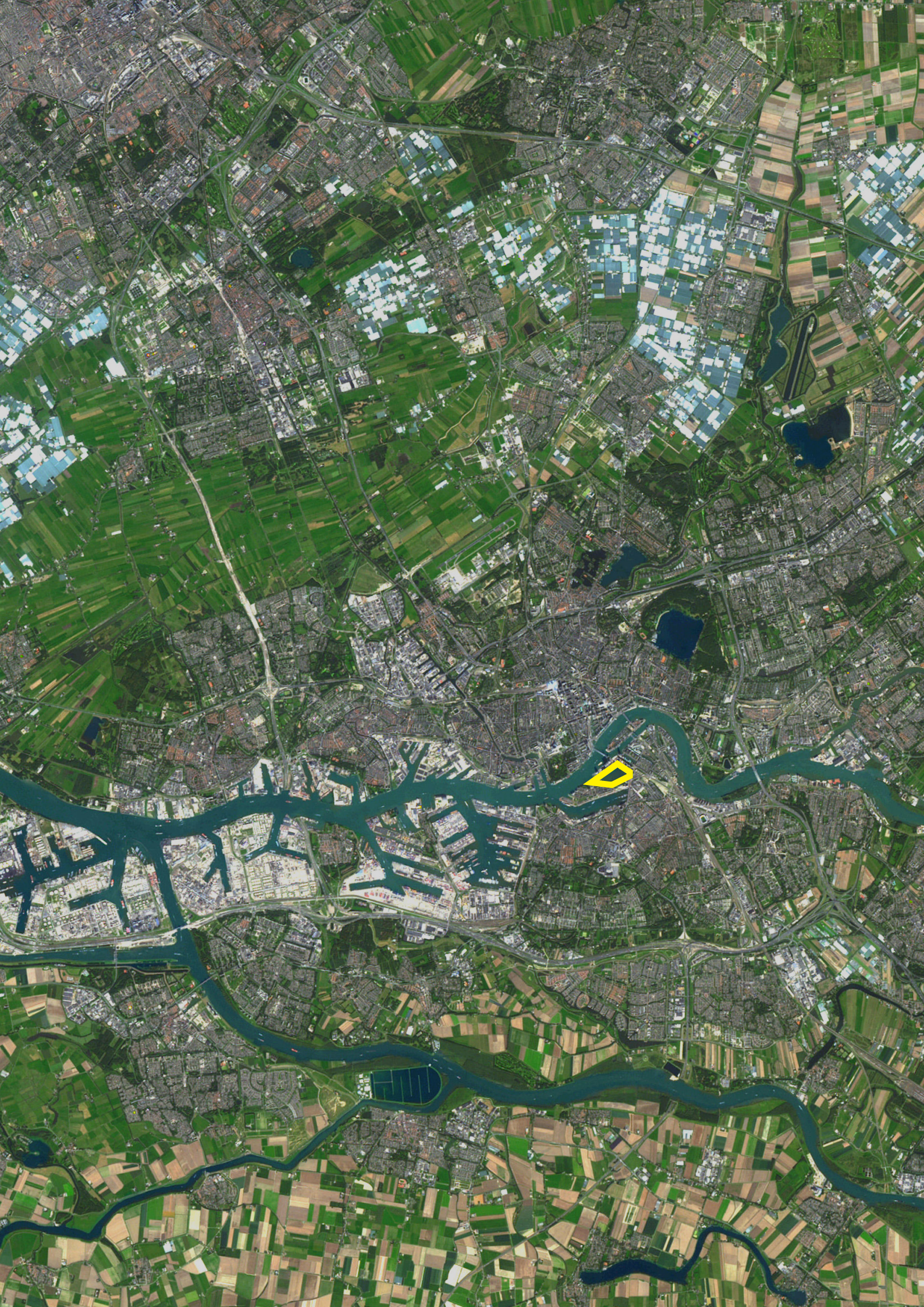
Rijnhavenpark does not fit one aesthetic category, nor is it meant to. To offer a diverse range of activities to a diverse population, a park must be many things, never defined by one pre-selected style. Understandably, how the park looks is the focus of a great deal of attention in MVVA’s plan. But the park’s aesthetics are only part of a larger focus: the visitor’s experience—specifically, how each section of the park provides a person with the optimal environment for their chosen activity, be it birdwatching, playing soccer, picnicking, daydreaming, taking in a dramatic or musical performance, or enjoying the sunset. If the relationships among these spaces are well composed, each person will feel that the entire park is designed for them, even if they are engaged in one niche activity. Just as important, each person will feel as if they have something in common with everyone else in the park. As dynamic as the Rijnhavenpark must be, its success depends on the potential to bring diverse users together in one coherent and shared landscape. In this manner, Rijnhavenpark can be a model for truly inclusive and inviting development in Rotterdam.

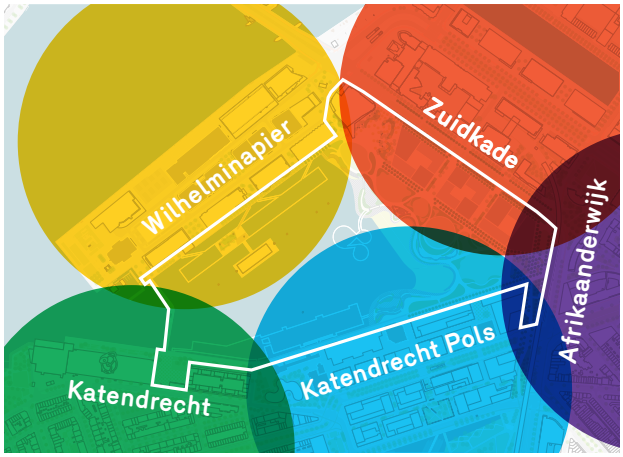
Context

The Rijnhaven site is a microcosm of urban coastlines across Rotterdam and the Netherlands: an area made up of marshes, and then polders, that was dredged and hardened to serve the shipping trade, which has now left vacancies along harbourfronts worldwide. The Rijnhaven is now ripe for reimagining as a place that connects people to the water rather than controlling water for shipping. The site is the perfect setting for combining the Dutch traditions of water engineering and the urban park into a new kind of park that can serve as a model across the Netherlands, as more and more formerly industrial waterfront sites are converted into public space.

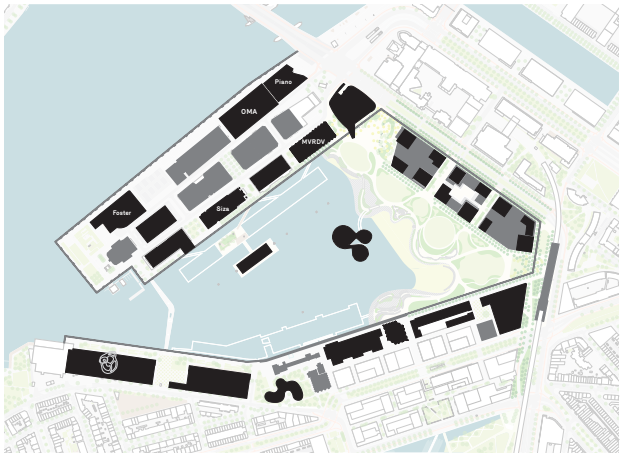


The Rhine-Maas Delta, stretching from near the German border to the North Sea, is an important natural region of the Netherlands. Before the St. Elizabeth's flood (1421), the Meuse flowed to the North Sea just south of today's Merwede-Oude Maas and formed an archipelago-like estuary. The devastation of the St. Elizabeth's flood initiated significant flood protection works that dramatically changed the Dutch landscape.

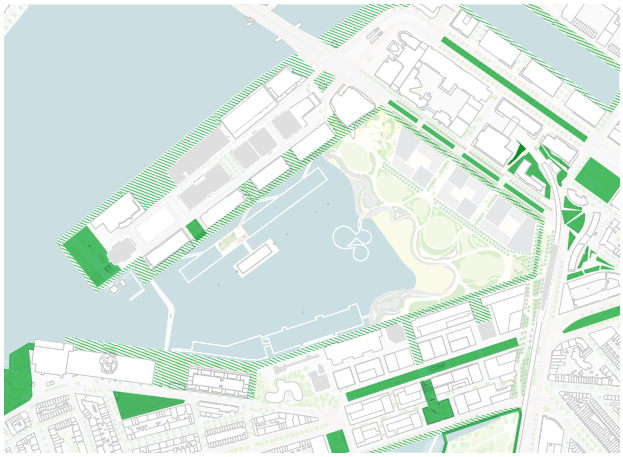




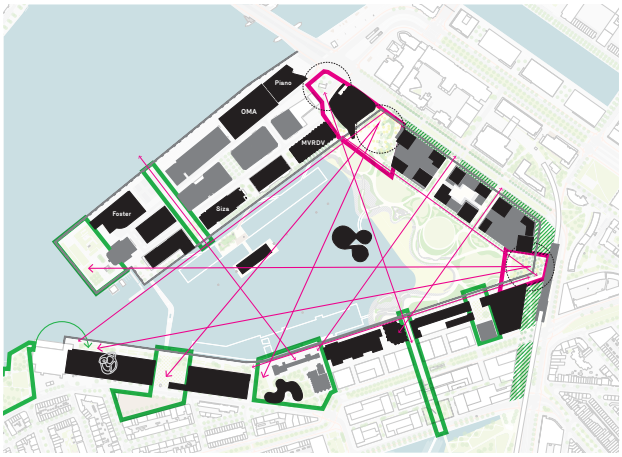
Five neighborhoods come together at the Rijnhaven



Contemporary landmarks and listed buildings define the architectural context



Existing open space network of quayside esplanades, small parks, and boulevards



Connective spaces and viewsheds

The park will anchor new development and respond to the site's South Rotterdam context

The Rijnhavenpark will be a recreational hub for Feijenoord and all of Rotterdam, a magnet for current residents, and an anchor for future development.

RIVER AND CITY

The park's site is sandwiched between the river and the city. The Rijnhavenpark, much of which will be built on reclaimed land, will foster riverine ecologies that bring animal species back to the Nieuwe Maas. On the city side, the Rijnhavenpark must be designed to work in a Rijnhaven that will be dramatically changed by the completion of the Master Plan. The lush park and connection to nature will counterbalance the intense activity of this newly dense urban district. But it will also need to respond to specific elements of the urban form.

URBAN FORM

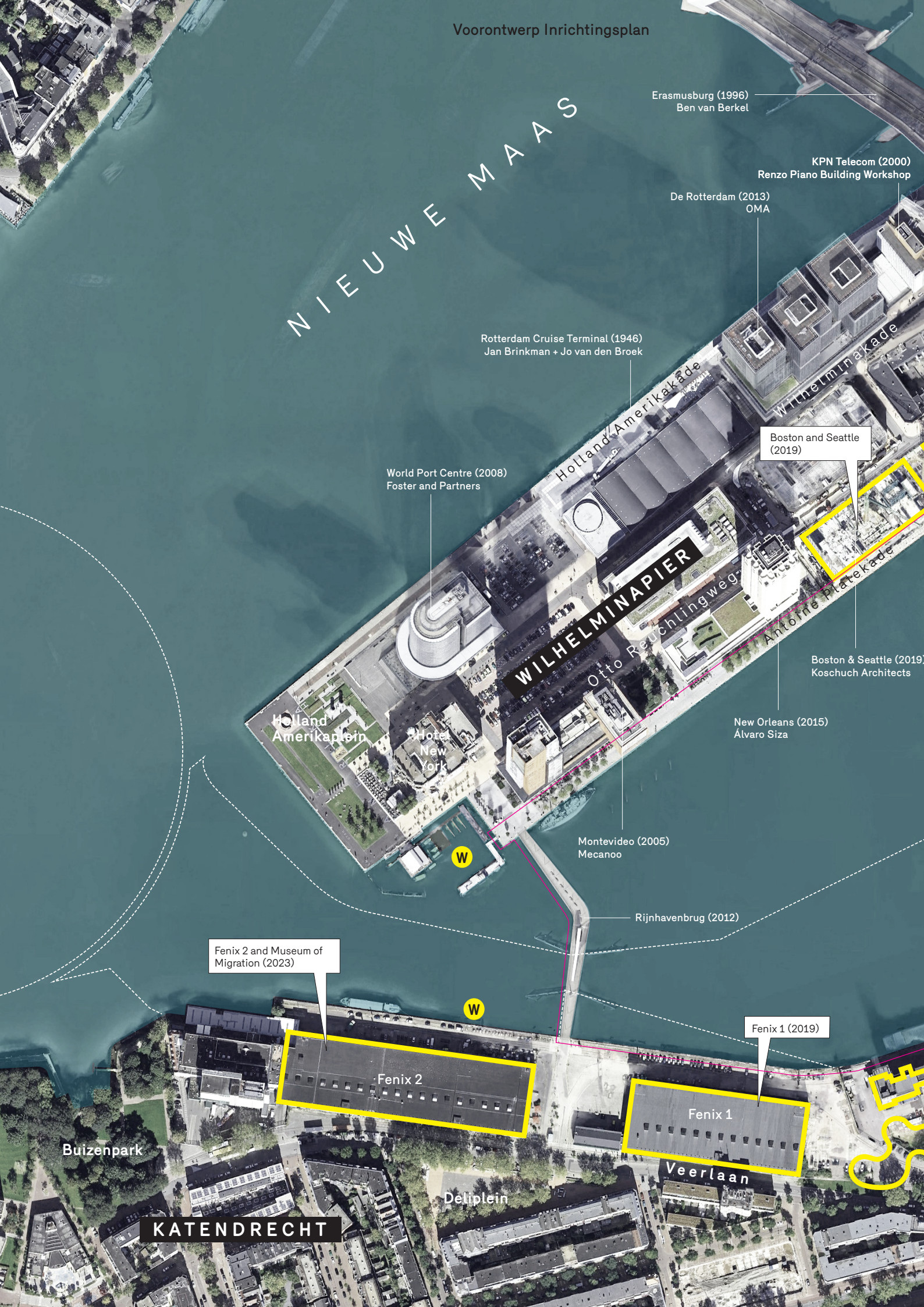
The urban form of Rijnhaven is set by the existing quay walls along the neighborhood edges of Wilhelminapier, Zuidkade and Katendrecht, and Afrikaanderwijk. Luxor Square and Metro Plaza will be the primary entrances to the park from the adjacent neighborhoods. These open spaces will provide views deep into the park and to the water sheet beyond, inviting passersby into the park. They will also frame views of the tall towers adjacent to the park, not concealing the buildings but softening their bases. Secondary park entries are framed by openings in the buildings along the north, south and eastern side of the basin. These secondary entries also serve as connective routes to public spaces with the neighborhoods, creating a network of landscapes that lead to the Rijnhavenpark. The floating parks to the north and south of the Rijnhaven will hew closely to the more linear vocabulary of the existing area, framing the more naturalized eastern side of the park.

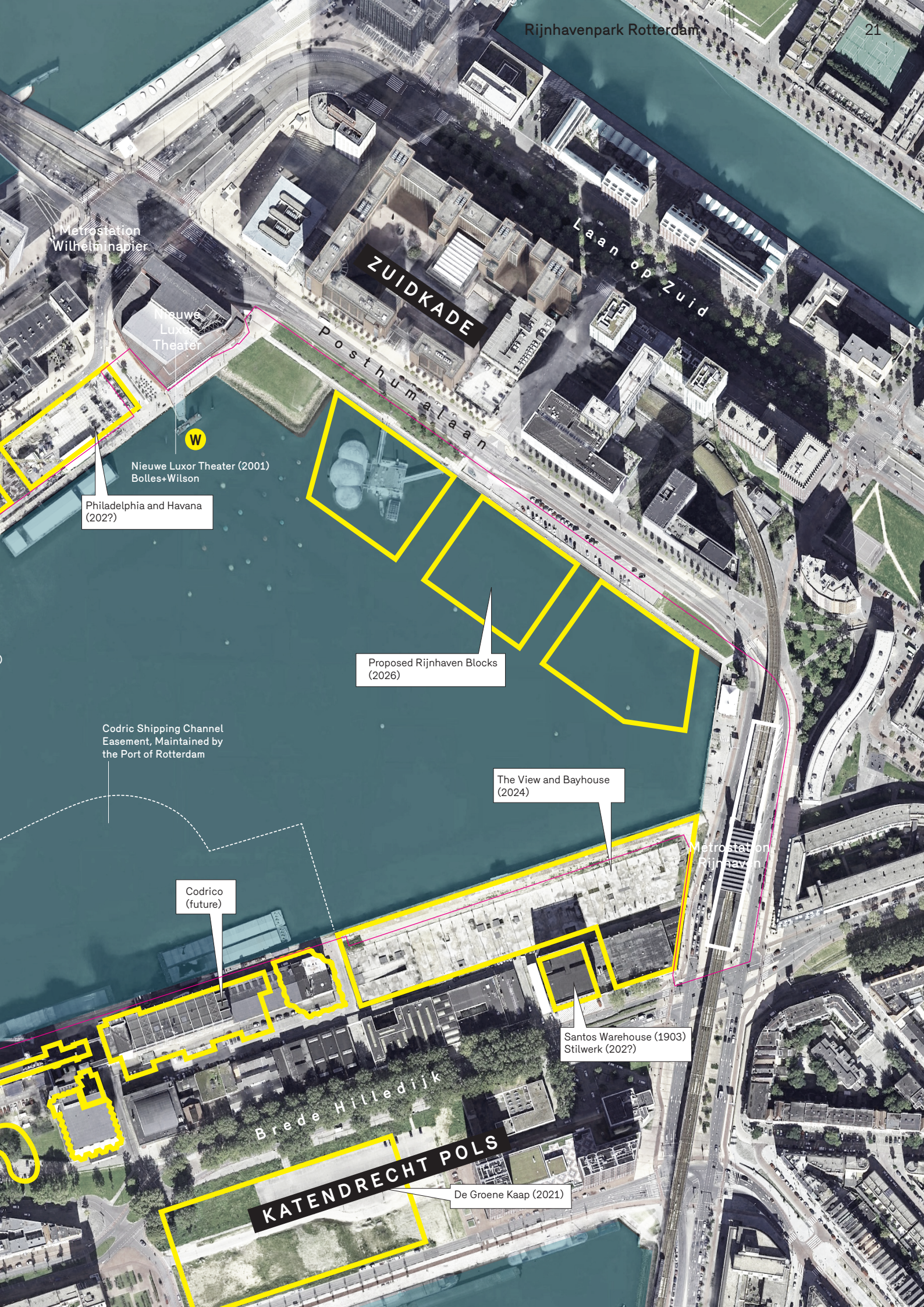
MOBILITY AND LOGISTICS

The Rijnhavenpark will form the core of an extensive car-free public realm extending west from the Posthumalaan, including a fully car-free 5-km walking and running circuit. This car-free public realm is enabled by an extensive underground servicing and logistics network that includes parking and vehicular access to most of the existing and proposed buildings. Luxor Square and Metro Plaza are also both adjacent to metro stations and will thus draw visitors from throughout Rotterdam. The Rijnhaven will be at the heart of multiple non-vehicular transportation networks and reinforce Rotterdam's status as a green, sustainable city. While the park does not include a commuter bicycle route, the park is deeply connected to all of Rotterdam's multimodal transit systems.


CENTRAAL
Voorontwerp Inrichtingsplan
Westblaak
Willemsbrug
ROTTERDAM
CENTRUM
Museum Park
NOORDEREILAND
Erasmusbrug
ZUIDKADE
Het Park
NIEUWE MAAS
Rijnhavenpark
KATENDRECHT
Nelson Mandela Park
MAASHAVEN
TARWEWIJK
ZUIDPLEIN


Oude Plantage
Nassauhavenpark
FEIJENOORD
KOP VAN ZUID-ENTREPOT
FEIJENOORD
Polder De Esch
Parkzicht
Mallegatpark
AFRIKAANDERWIJK
Rosestraat
Nieuw Stadion
Afrikaanderplein
Tidalpark Feyenoord
Colosseumweg
Waterfront
Piet Smitkade
Feyenoord City
De Veranda
De Strip
Kuip Park
De Kuip
BLOEMHOF


Voorontwerp Inrichtingsplan
NIEUWE MAAS
Erasmusburg (1996)
Ben van Berkel
KPN Telecom (2000)
Renzo Piano Building Workshop
De Rotterdam (2013)
OMA
Rotterdam Cruise Terminal (1946)
Jan Brinkman + Jo van den Broek
Wilhelminakade
Holland Amerikakade
Boston and Seattle (2019)
World Port Centre (2008)
Foster and Partners
WILHELMINAPIER
Otto Reuchlingweg
Antonie Platekade
Boston & Seattle (2019)
Koschuch Architects
Holland Amerikaplein
Hotel New York
New Orleans (2015)
Álvaro Siza
Montevideo (2005)
Mecanoo
W
Rijnhavenbrug (2012)
Fenix 2 and Museum of Migration (2023)
W
Fenix 1 (2019)
Fenix 2
Fenix 1
Buizenpark
Veerlaan
Deliplein
KATENDRECHT

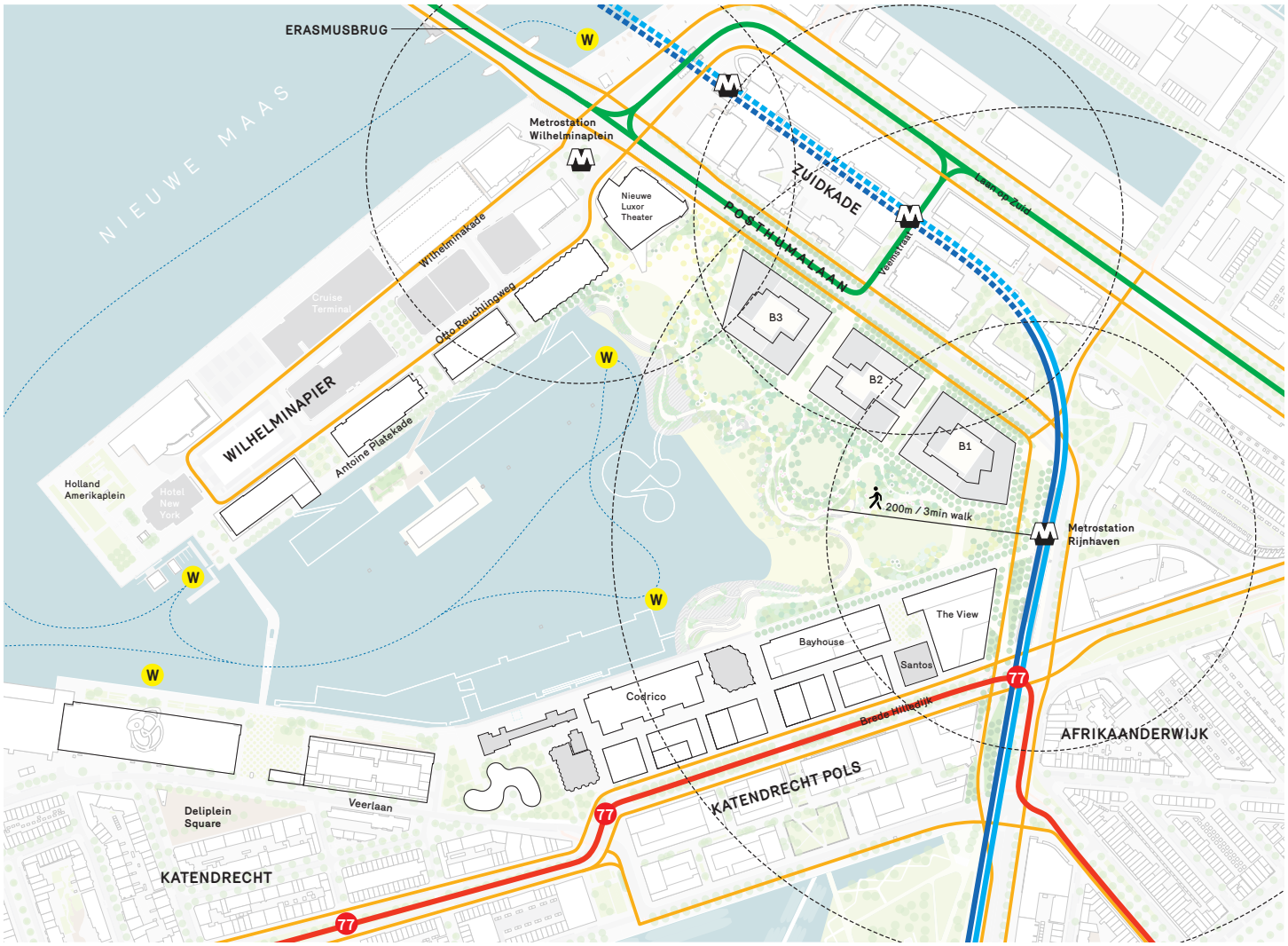

Metrostation Wilhelminapier
ZUIDKADE
Laan op Zuid
Nieuwe Luxor Theater
Posthumalaan
W
Nieuwe Luxor Theater (2001)
Bolles+Wilson
Philadelphia and Havana (202?)
Proposed Rijnhaven Blocks (2026)
Codric Shipping Channel Easement, Maintained by the Port of Rotterdam
The View and Bayhouse (2024)
Metrostation Rijnhaven
Codrico (future)
Santos Warehouse (1903)
Stilwerk (202?)
Brede Hilledijk
KATENDRECHT POLS
De Groene Kaap (2021)

Rijnhaven district prior to 2016: development around the basin has steadily progressed south from Wilhelminapier and the Erasmusbrug over the past decade.



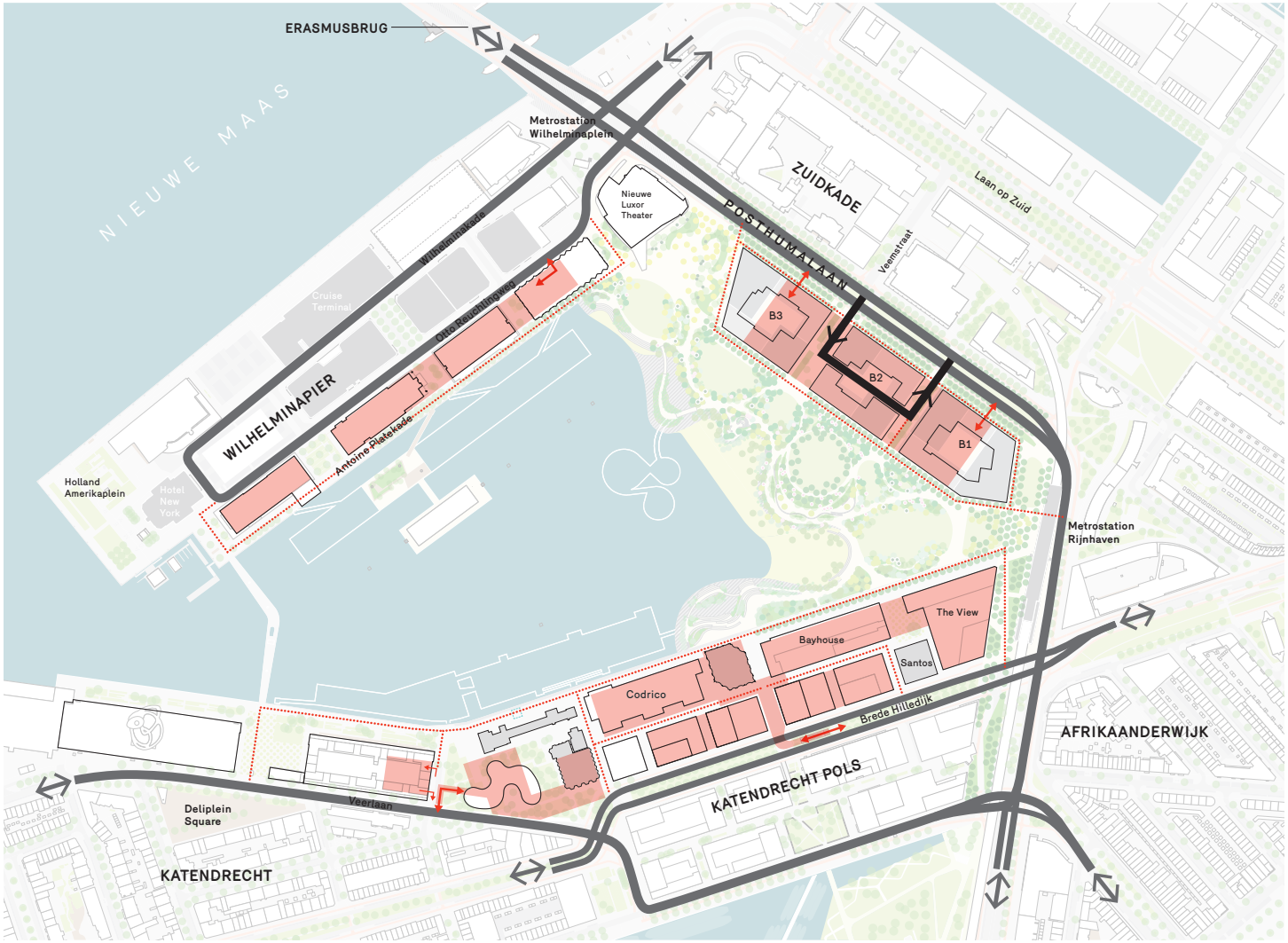


Mobility Networks



TRANSIT AND BICYCLE NETWORK

- Rotterdamse Metro
- Rotterdamse Tramnet
- Bus
- Fiets (Bicycle)
- W Water Taxi

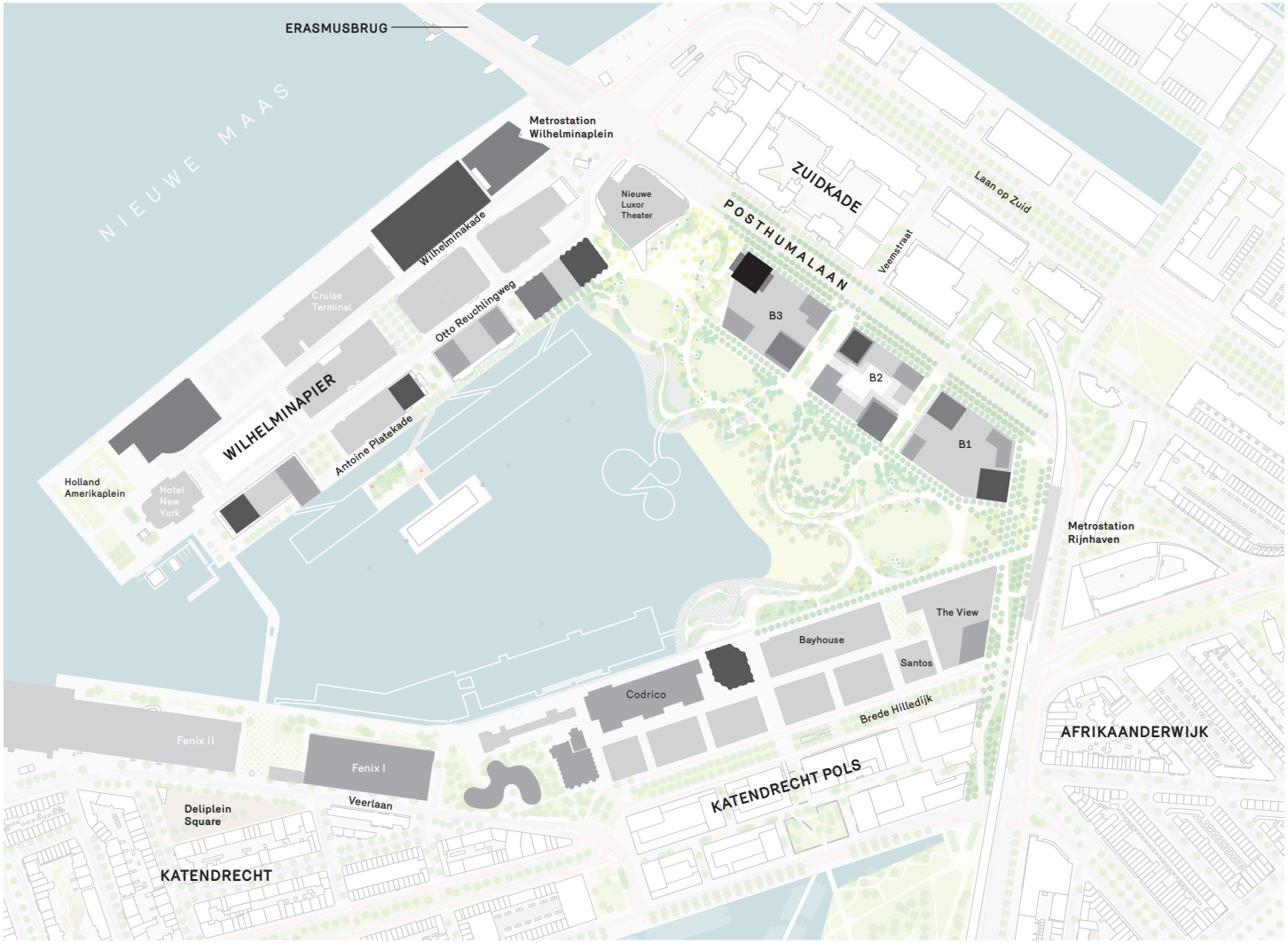


SERVICE AND LOGISTICS

- Vehicular Traffic
- Limited Logistics Traffic and Fire Lane (5M clear)
- Below Ground Logistics and Parking
- Logistics Loop*

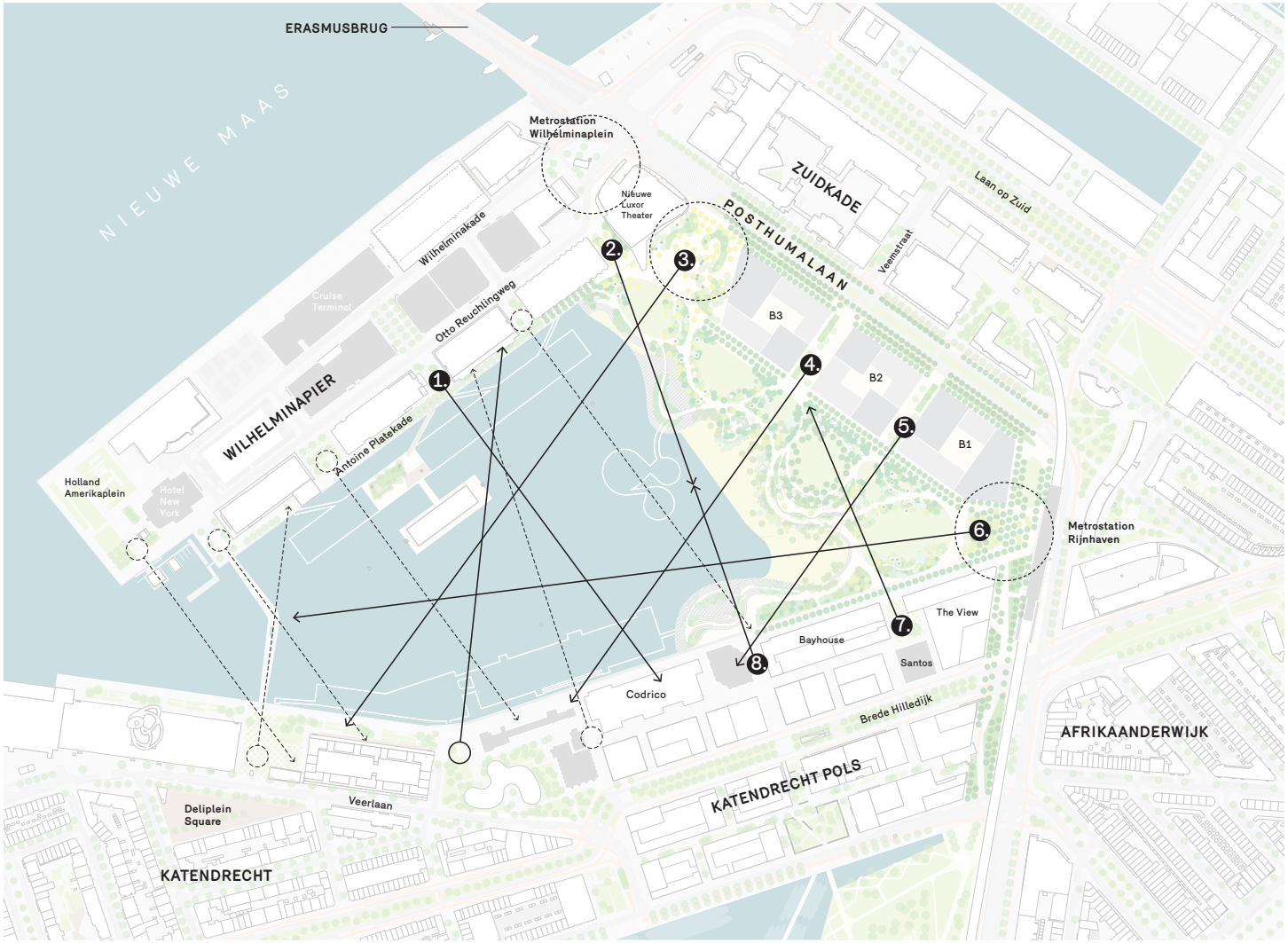
* The logistics loop includes access to bicycle parking, package delivery, and centralized trash and recycling

Urban Form



BUILDING HEIGHTS

- 200–250M (point tower)
- 150–200M (point tower)
- 100–150M (tower)
- 50–100M (tower)
- >50M (midrise and podium)



RIJNHAVENPARK ENTRIES AND VIEWS

1. Van der Hoevenplein
2. Van der Vormplein
3. Luxor Square
4. Extended Veemstraat
5. Extended Ichtushof
6. Metro Plaza
7. Santos Square
8. Codrico Tower North South Passage

# Indicates view study found on the following page.

Park Entry Views



1. View south toward Codrico from the passage between New Orleans and Boston/Seattle



2. View south toward Bayhouse and the Codrico Tower from the passage between the De Sax and Nieuwe Luxor Theater



3. View west across Rijnhaven through the ravine from Luxor Square toward the Katendrecht and Fenix 1



4. View west through the park to Rijnhaven from the passage between blocks 2 and 3



5. View west through the park to the Bluff from the passage between blocks 1 and 2



6. View west through the Valley and Beach to Rijnhaven from the Metro Plaza



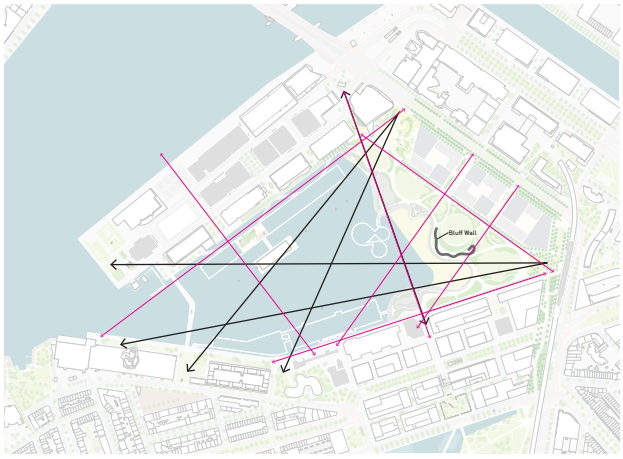
7. View north to the park and Maritime Center from Santos Square



8. View north to the Outcrop from the passage between Bayhouse and the Codrico Tower

Park

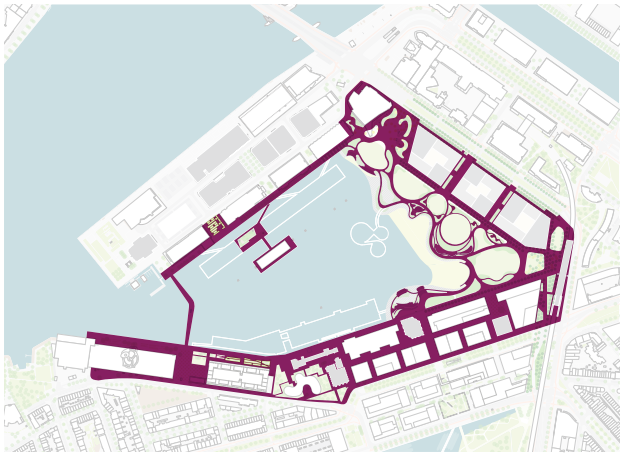
The park's design will make it a magnet for Rijnhaven's current residents and an anchor for future development. It will provide a range of activities embedded in the central programmatic feature: the landscape itself. As intense development brings thousands of people to Rijnhaven, the new park will show that one place can be both civic and wild. It will bring residents into direct and profound contact with nature without leaving the city boundaries and bring delight to people, all while strengthening and restoring shoreline ecologies.



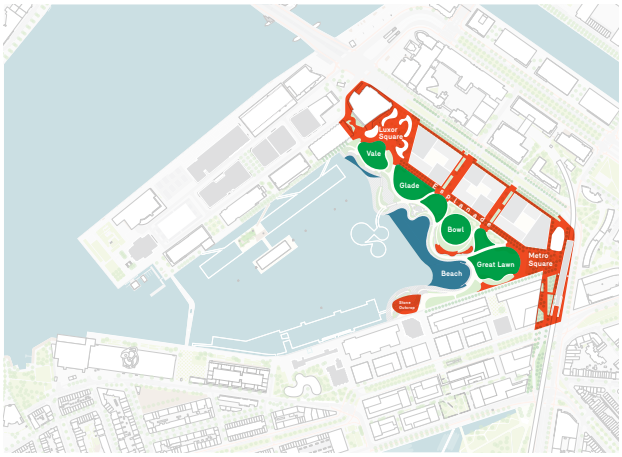
Choreographed Views



Civic and Wild



Park Paths and Gathering Spaces



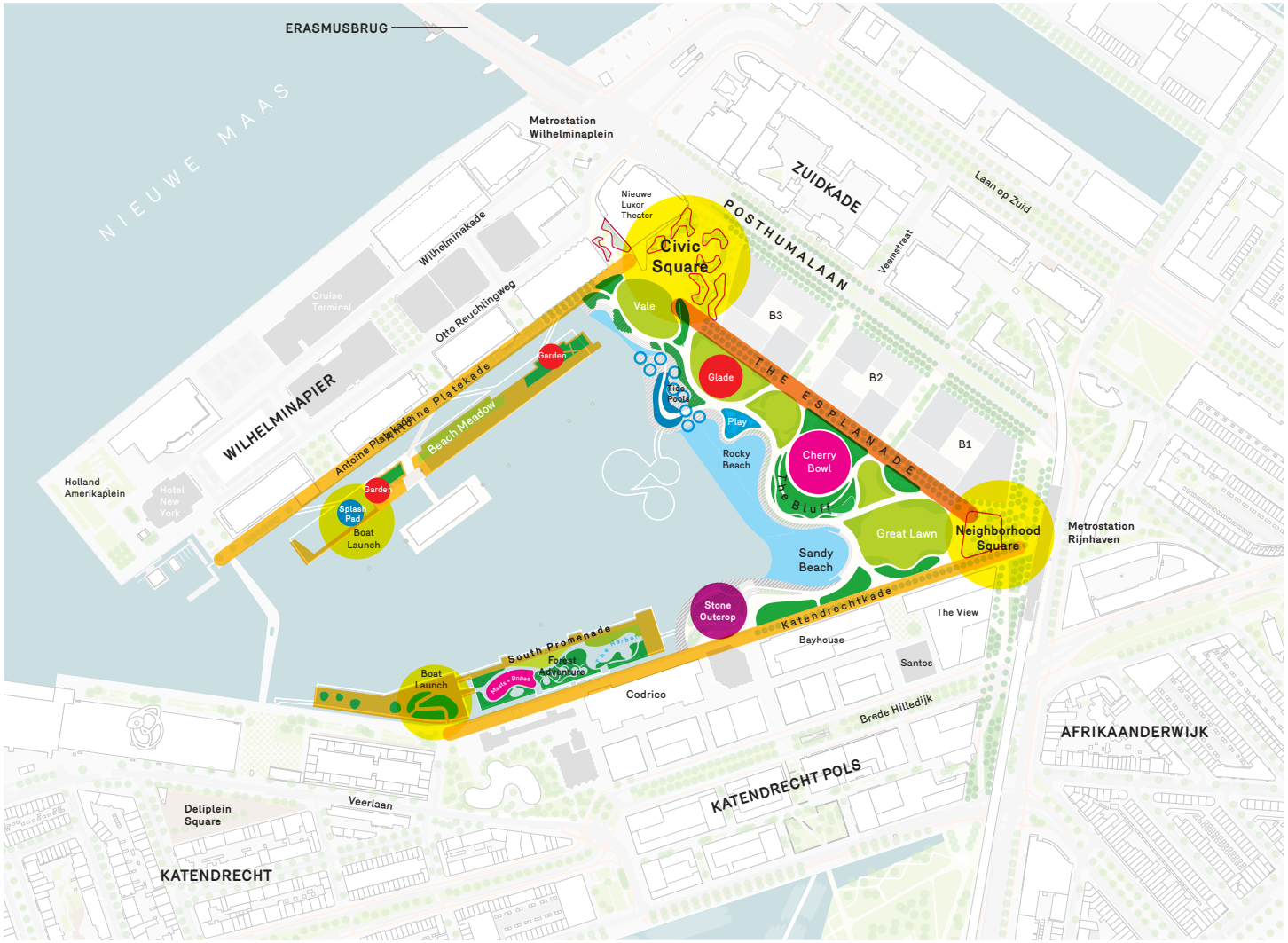
Park Program

The Rijnhavenpark is a park for a port city that is opening a new chapter

The Rijnhaven played a major role in Rotterdam's transformation from a significant port city in the Netherlands into a global trading center. This era – the last 150 years – turned the rivers into a source of great wealth and importance, but it also constricted riverine ecologies and kept residents from enjoying the water as a place for recreation. Now, as Rotterdam becomes a cultural and intellectual center, while still retaining its roots in trade and industry, the Rijnhaven will contribute a crucial element to this urban evolution: a lush, relaxing, ecologically rich anchor that complements the city's bold, modern architecture and vibrant cultural scene, prioritizing all residents' quality of life.

This is why it is important that the Rijnhavenpark look different than Dutch urban parks of the late 20th and early 21st centuries: because it is aimed at a broad, diverse audience in an intensely urban city. It's why we are combining the ideas of the tidal park and the urban park in the heart of the city: to create a new sense of connection to the riverine landscape. It's why the paths are curved and sinuous: to create a place to wander and slow down, rather than rushing to the next destination. It's why so many of the landscape spaces are flexible and unprogrammed: to allow park visitors to decide for themselves what activities they want to engage in. It's why we are proposing undulating landforms: to create enclosure in some spaces and longer views from others, increasing the experiential variety of the space. This section describes the park's spaces and design elements in greater detail, guided by the graphic plan and with brief descriptions.

Park Program

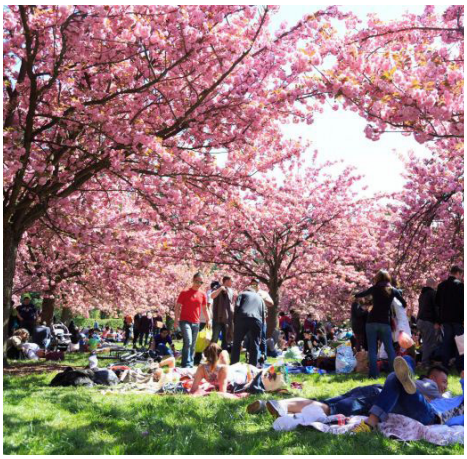


PROGRAMMATIC RANGE

The civic realm on the upper level undulates gently, designed as a collage of spaces offering experiences requested during the public outreach process. That variety will make the park appealing to a more diverse group of users—young and old, active, and relaxed, people watchers and birdwatchers. Visitors will experience a gradual transition from the hard geometry of the city to the relaxed shapes of the park. A defining curvilinear tree-lined central promenade will offer park users a choice: walk in straight lines on perimeter allées or relax and slow down within the horticultural complexity of the serpentine spine. Defined play fields, lawns, and picnic groves near this promenade as well as two adjacent entry plazas invite transition from the architecture of the city to the landscape of the harbor.



Esplanade



Glade



Great Lawn



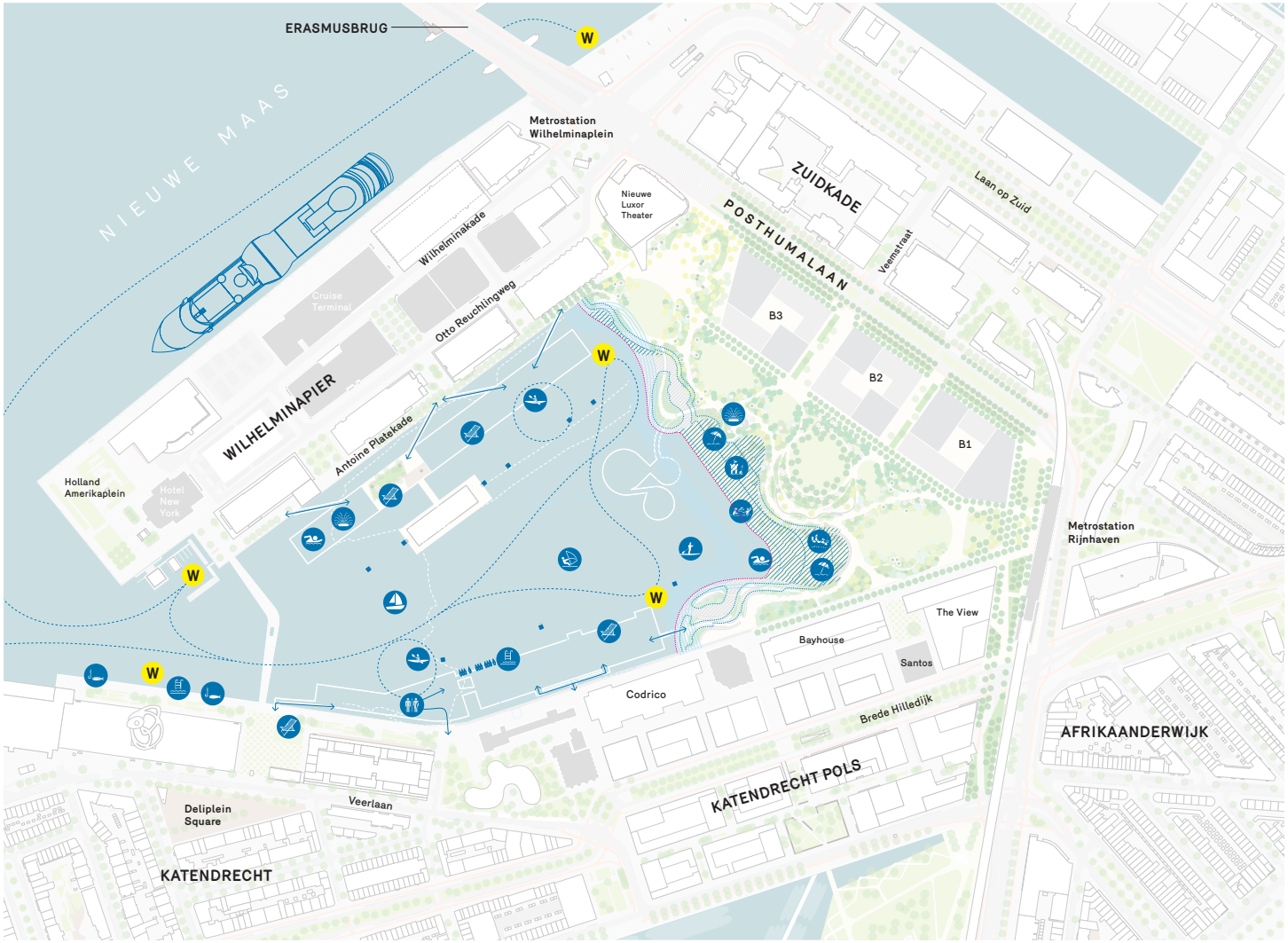
Beach



Stone Outcrop



Meander



WATER PROGRAMMING

Bringing people to the water's edge is the Rijnhavenpark's core mission. Rotterdam is literally and financially built around water and the trade it brings, but this has led much of the waterfront to be devoted to shipping and industry. It has also led to the construction of the hard edges of quays and docks, separating the city from the Maas. Rijnhavenpark will be a space for people to return to the water, breaking down the walls that divide the city from the river.

A more complex water's edge means opportunities for diverse programming. The increased shore length and opportunities to fill against the existing quay walls provide the space for numerous experiences that were previously unavailable at the site. These will include wading, boating, swimming, playing sports, and simply hanging out on the floating park elements that rise and fall with the tides. As the plan for the park develops, we hope to work with educational and boating groups to make sure that they can use the park to show Rotterdamers new aspects of their city. Building on the momentum of public waterfront spaces that have preceded it and helping realize Gemeente Rotterdams Riverbank's Programme vision for a more active and natural Nieuwe Maas, Rinjhavenpark will provide a major recreation hub within the larger river's-edge network.



Beach



Water Play



Sailing



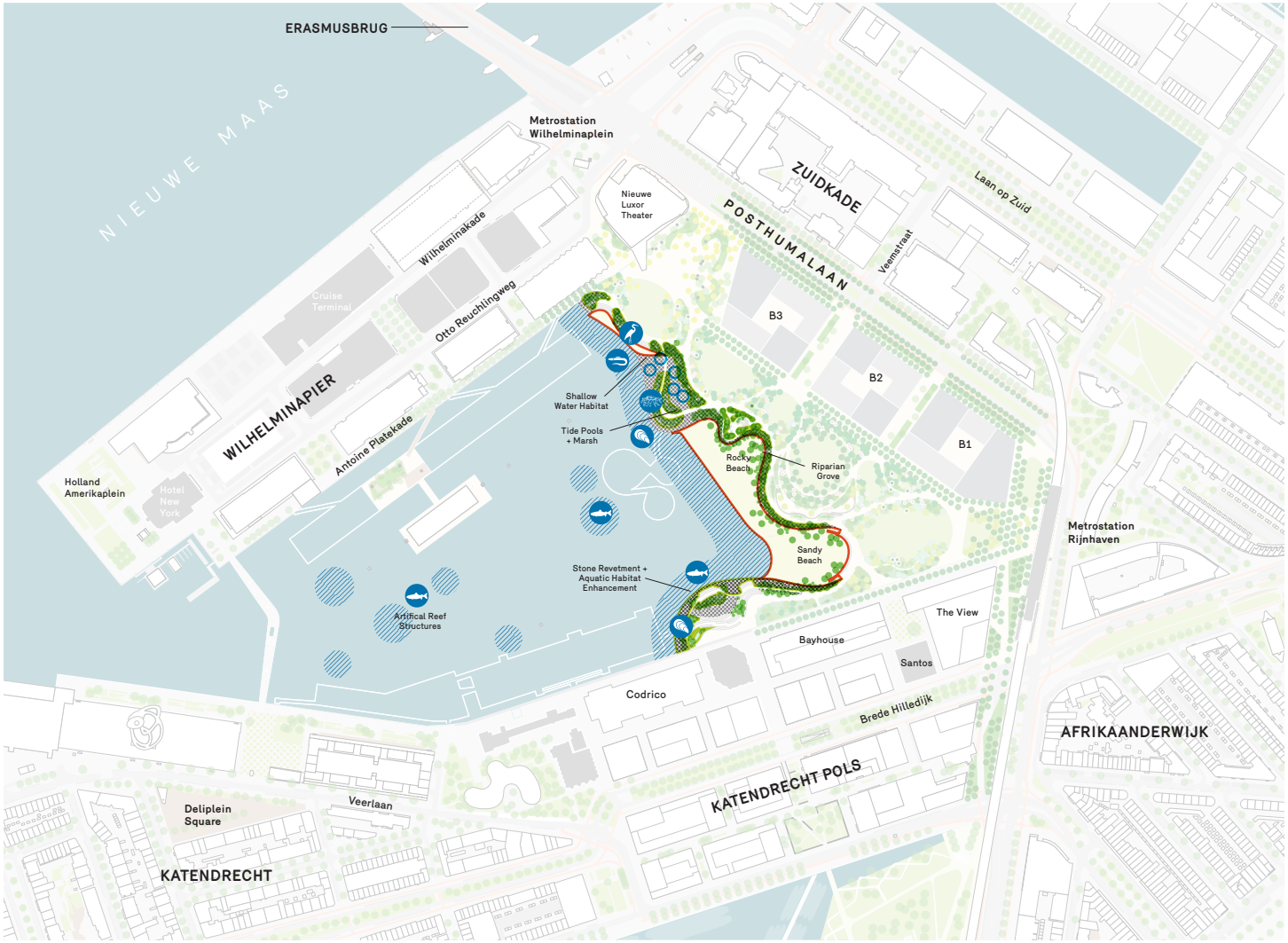
Stone Block Seating and Pebble Beach



Kayaking



Events



AQUATIC HABITAT

A robust aquatic habitat is an important component of transforming the Rijnhaven from a port facility to a public park. An armored riprap revetment that extends from the existing bottom of the basin up to the low water line structures the proposed shoreline. Long-lived aquatic habitat enhancements such as log lunkers and root wads, which reference nearby natural areas, provide habitat for fish.

Tide pools, marshes, and rocky transitions greatly expand the intertidal zone located between low and high-water elevations. This intertidal zone is home to many different organisms and is an important feeding spot for both resident and migrating birds. This ecosystem also provides protection against erosion and storm surges. The proposed naturalized shoreline is further stabilized with native riparian plant species that provide additional habitat and a transition from the water of the basin to the park. These species can adapt to the considerable changes in water elevation and wave energy that occur in the intertidal zone.

The preliminary design also indicates areas for artificial reef structures within the basin. The exact location would need to be studied through hydraulic modeling of basin currents and located at a depth that supports fish spawning. Artificial reef structures are often simple structures that are constructed with crushed stone placed in the water from a barge.



Artificial Reef Structure



Stone Revetment



Marsh



Shallow Water Habitat



Tide Pools and Rocky Beach

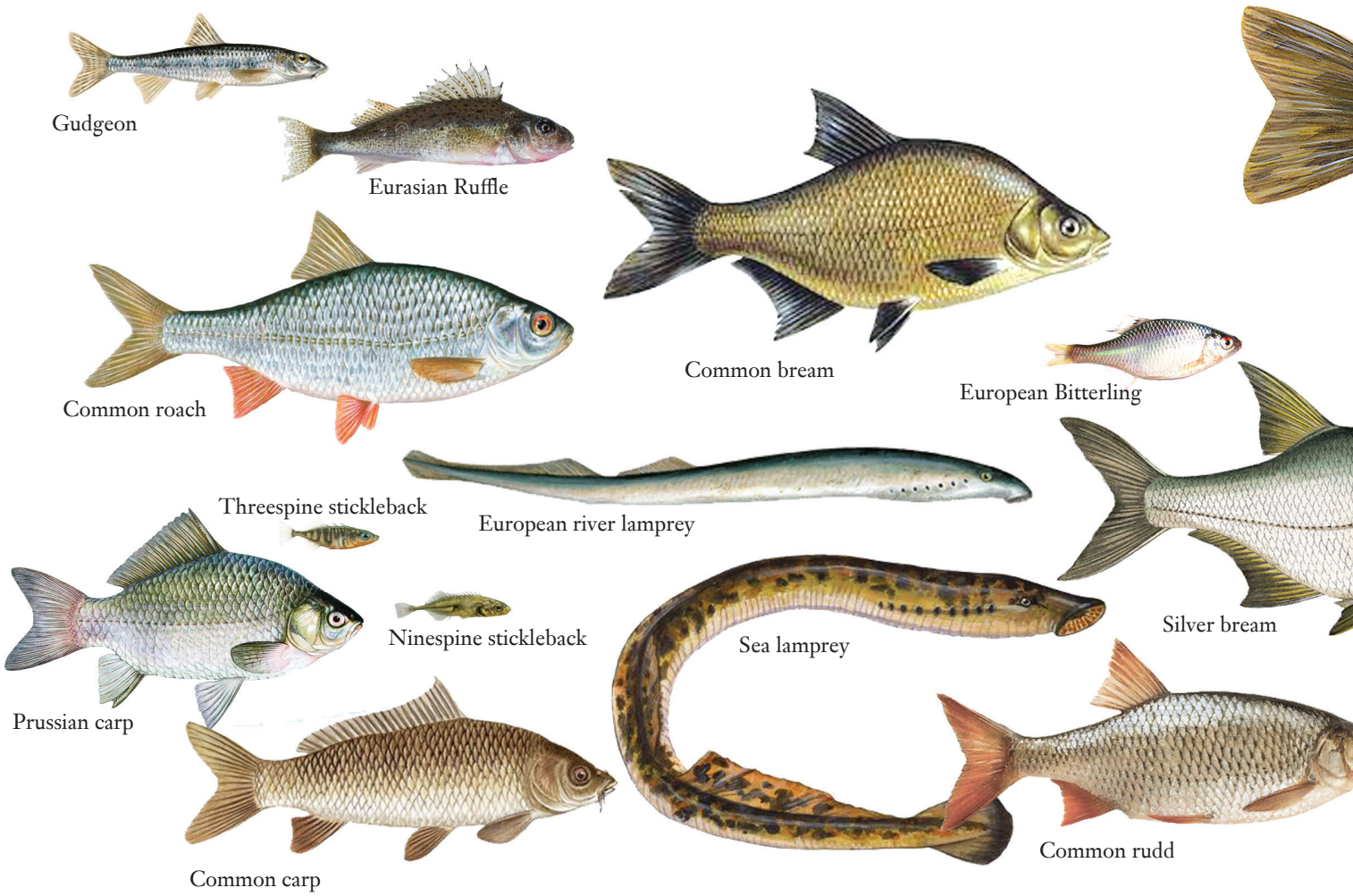


Riparian Grove

Constructed Aquatic Habitat

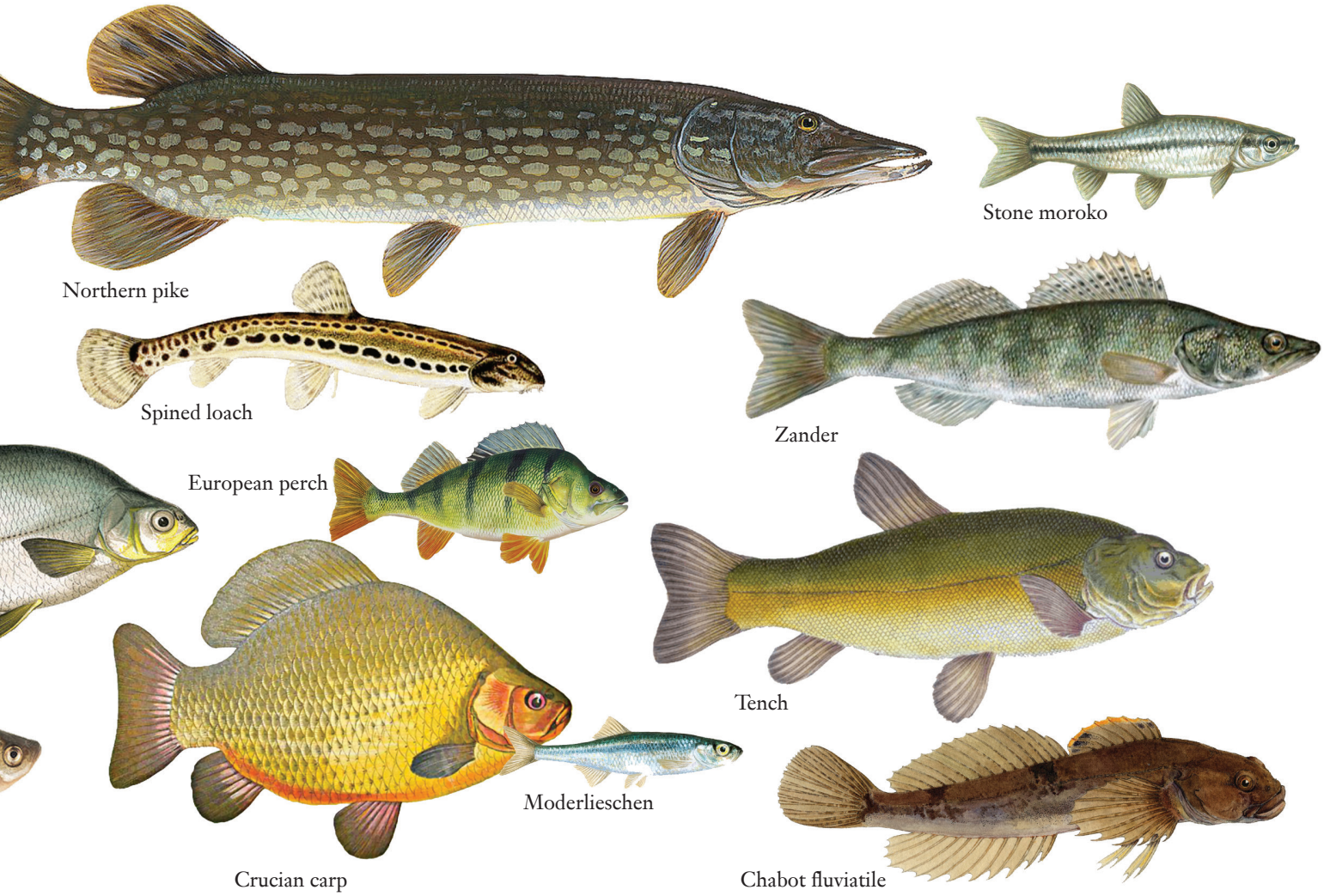



Tidal Riparian Island
(see Tide Pool Mix
pg.105)
Woody Debris
Placed Below
Low Water
Reefballs
+1.27 GHW
-0.36 GLW
Stone Riprap Revetment (60-
200kg Grading Armor Stone) with
integrated ECOncrete Coastalock



FISH OF THE NIEUWE MAAS

The brackish waters of Nieuwe Mass support fish that both prefer salt water and fresh water. A number of migratory species can also be found in the river as it is located at the mouth of the Rhine River system as it enters the North Sea. The proposed reef structures at the mouth of the Rijnhaven and aquatic enhancements along the soft shoreline of the East Park create zones of faster and slower currents, eddies, and stillwaters that favor a range of forage and predator fish species. These features provide habitat, feeding opportunities, and places of refuge that are critically needed in the otherwise hardened shoreline edge of the Rotterdam harbor.


Northern pike
Stone moroko
Spined loach
Zander
European perch
Tench
Moderlieschen
Crucian carp
Chabot fluviatile

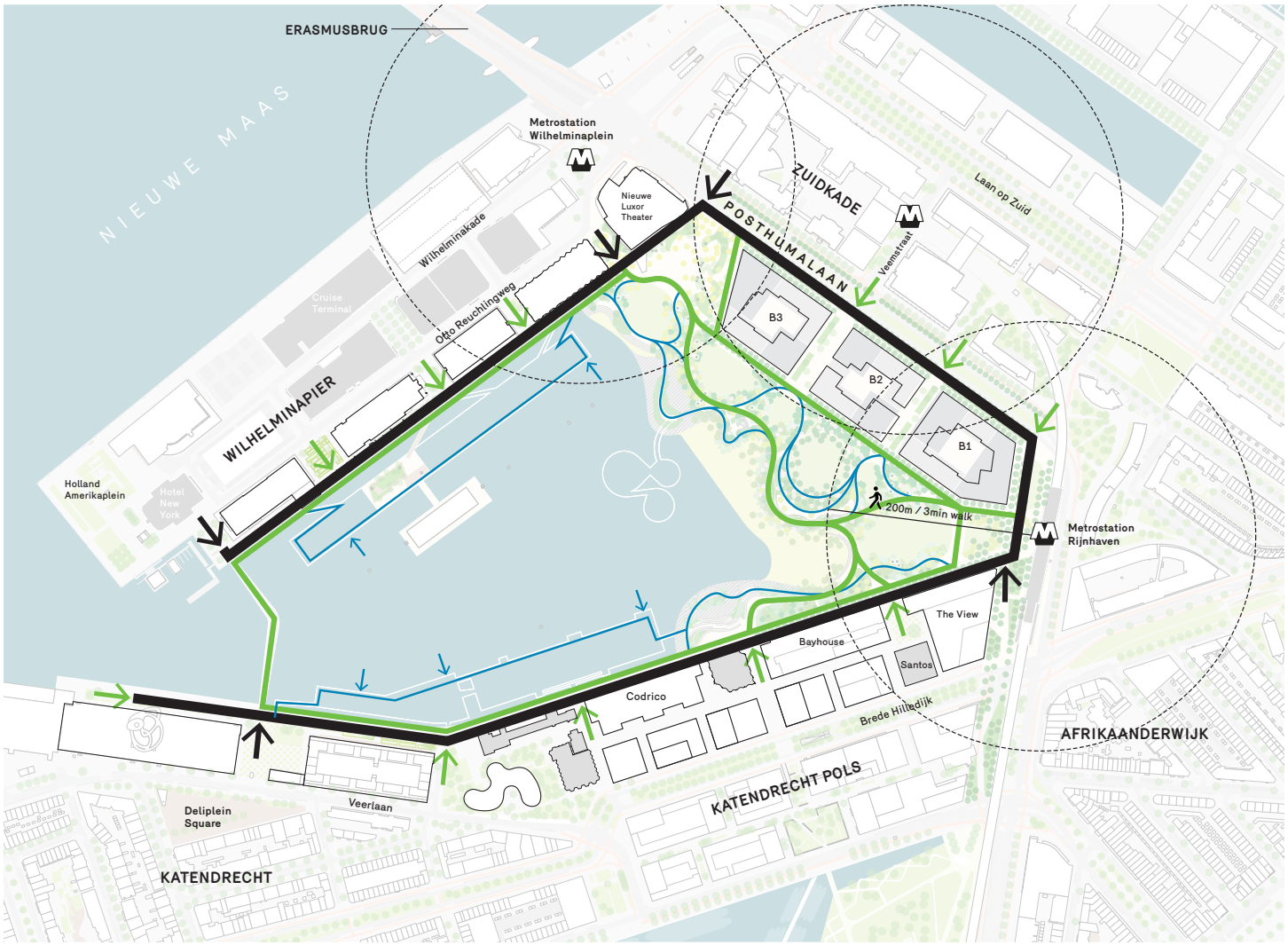


LEGEND

1. Luxor Square
2. Vale
3. Water's Edge Path
4. Pebble Beach
5. Tide Pools
6. Glade
7. Meander
8. Water Play
9. Rocky Beach
10. Esplanade
11. Bowl
12. The Bluff
13. Sandy Beach
14. Great Lawn
15. Metro Plaza
16. Maritime Center (future)
17. Stone Outcrop
18. Park South (future)
19. Greenway (future)
20. Rijnhavenbrug
21. Floating Office
22. Park North

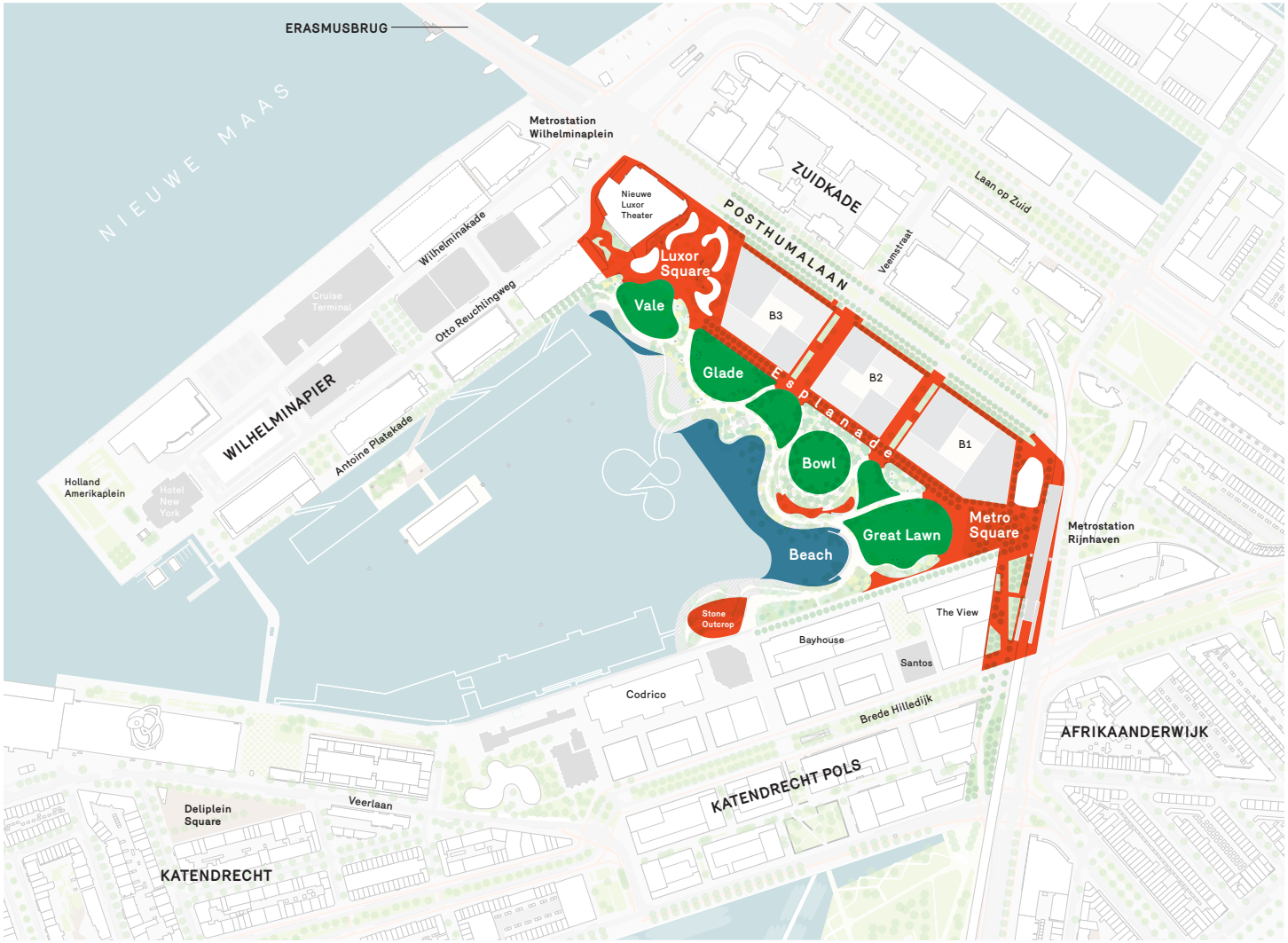
W Water Taxi


Rijnhavenpark Rotterdam
45
ZUIDKADE
Laan op Zuid
Metrostation
Wilhelminapier
Detail Plan 1 pg.48
Nieuwe
Luxor
Theater
Posthumalaan
Veemstraat
Block 3
Block 2
Block 1
Detail Plan 2 pg.64
Metrostation
Rijnhaven
Codrico
Tower
Santos
Brede Hilledijk
KATENDRECHT POLS



PARK ENTRIES AND CIRCUITS

- Rijnhaven Loop (Historic Quay, +4M)
- City Loop (Central Promenade and Esplanades, <+3.34M)
- River Loop (Water's Edge Paths, >+3.34M)



FLEXIBLE GATHERING PLACES

- Paved Gathering Place
- Landscape Gathering Place
- Swimming Beach

Luxor Square and The Ravine




+4.0
Posthumalaan
Bicycle Lane
Block 3
Esplanade
Subgrade Stormwater Detention
Glade
+HP
Passage to Posthumalaan
+4.2
Block 2
+HP
+3.3
Water Play
Subgrade Stormwater Detention
pg. 62
Detail Plan pg.58
+5.0
Rocky Beach
Bowl

Luxor Square





Located at the northeast corner of the park, Luxor Square will be the more formal front gate to Rijnhavenpark. With a refined geometric paving scheme, it will also be a fitting location for concerts, performances and public art, a transition from the cultural hub of Luxor Theater to the park. Large planters and trees will frame a central view down the Ravine to the Rijnhaven. Moonlighting could be attached to adjacent buildings. Luxor Square will be the access point to the park for visitors coming from the Erasmusbrug and central Rotterdam.

Voorontwerp Inrichtingsplan

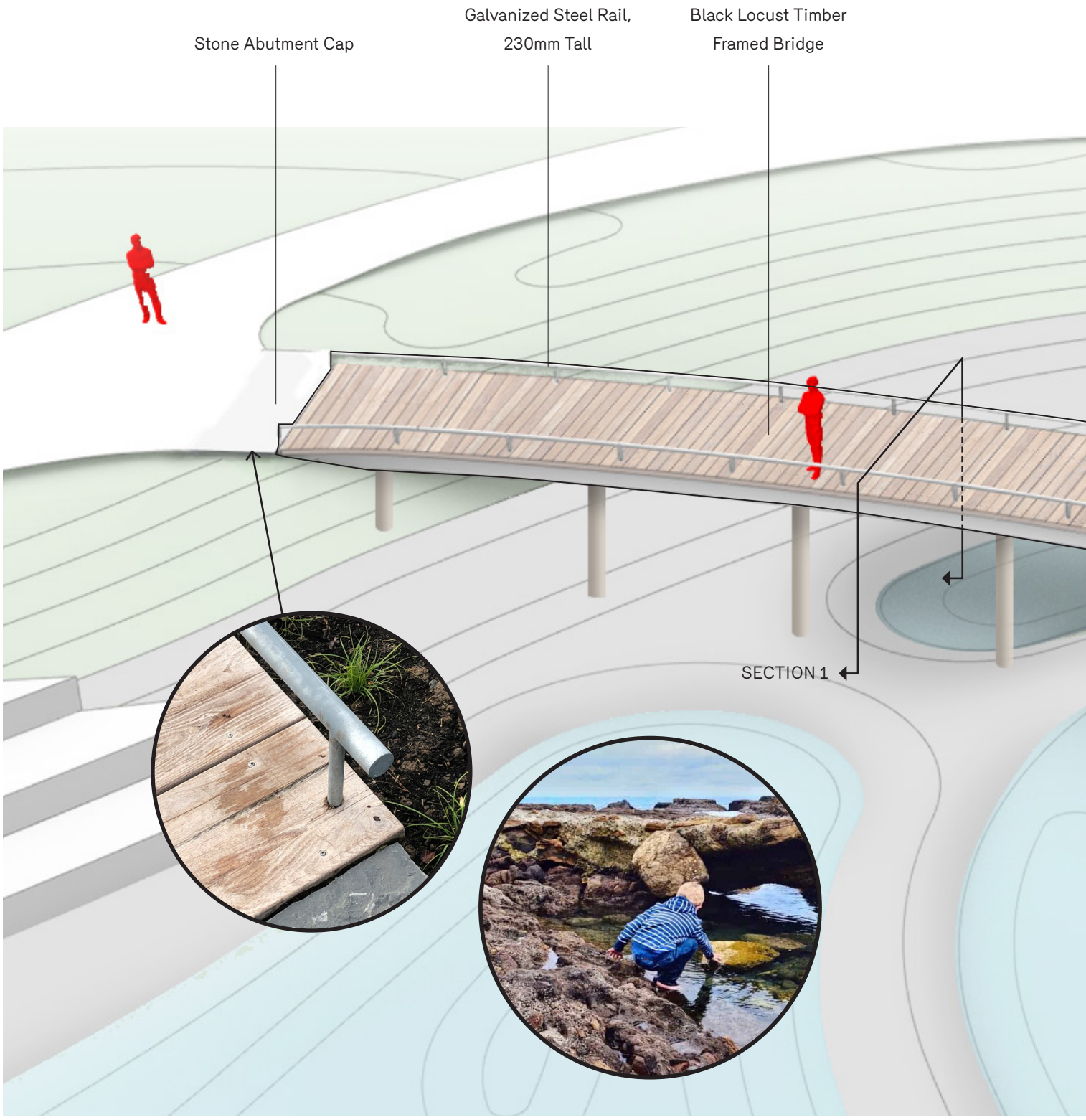
The Pebble Beach

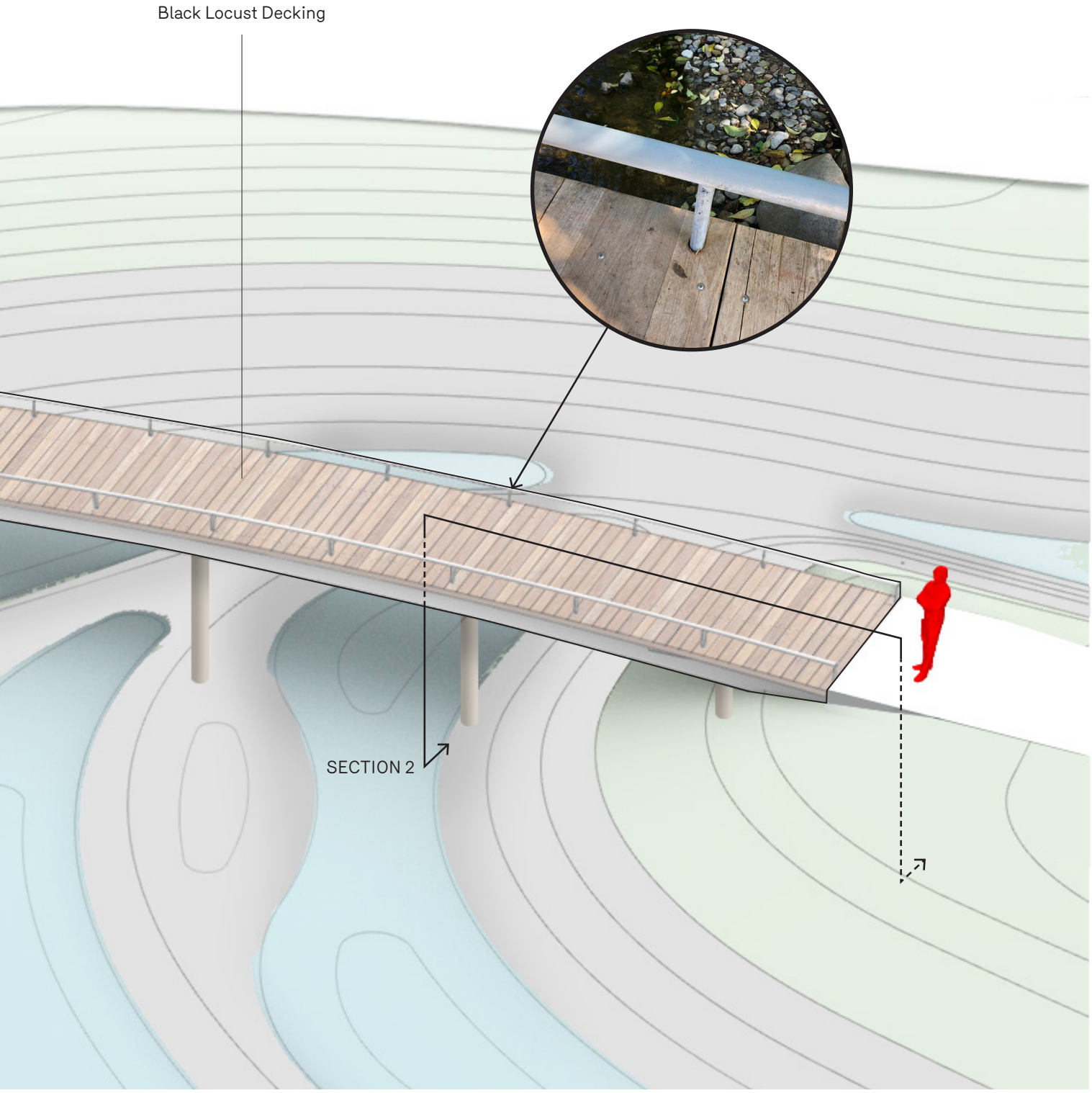


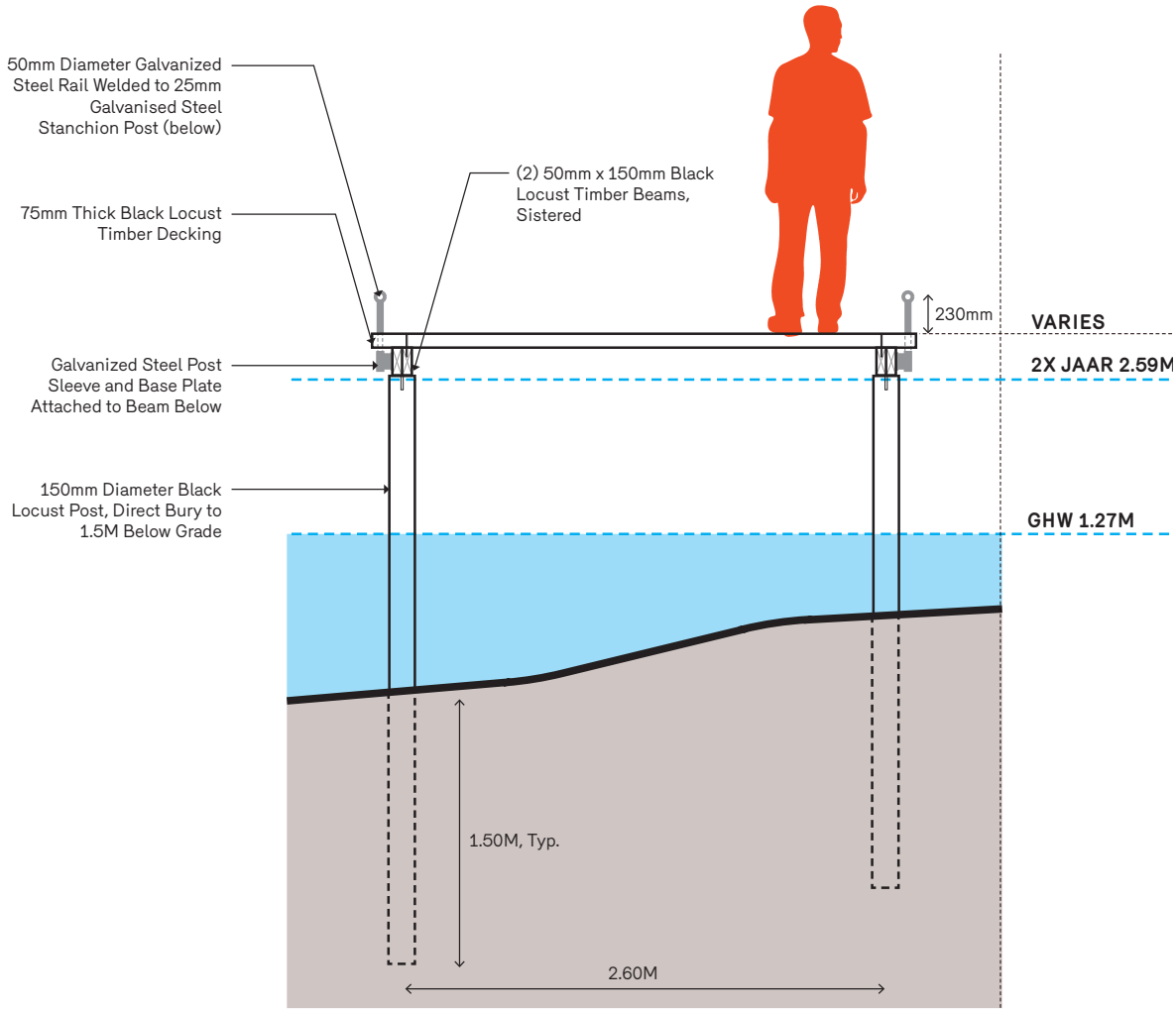


On the Pebble Beach near Luxor Square, a stone amphitheater with wide seats steps down to a beach composed of small, smooth rocks. This smaller scale beach will be reminiscent of a wild, naturally occurring shoreline, where park users can take in the views of basin and walk along the water's edge without the worry of getting sandy.

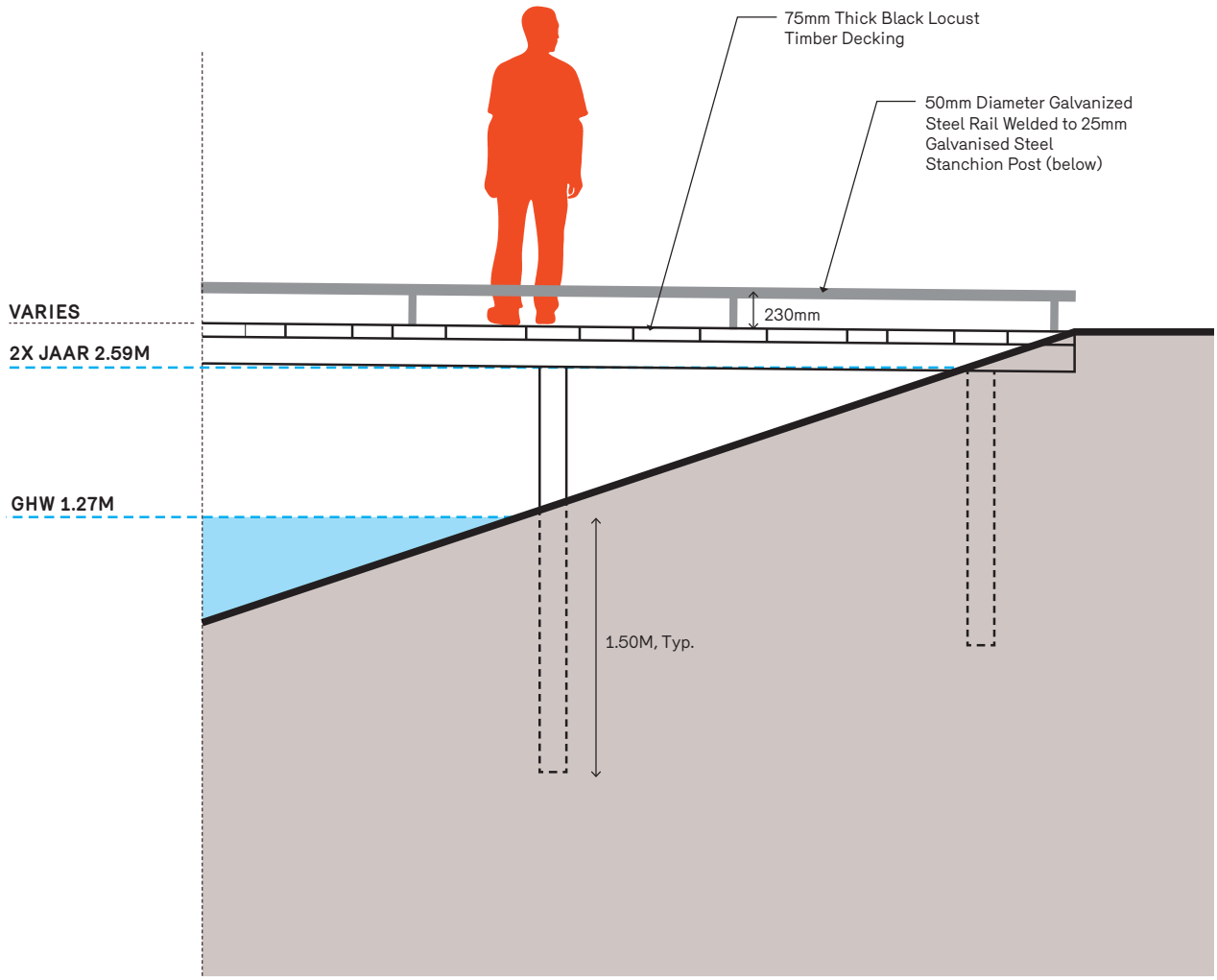
Water's Edge Bridges




Black Locust Decking
SECTION 2

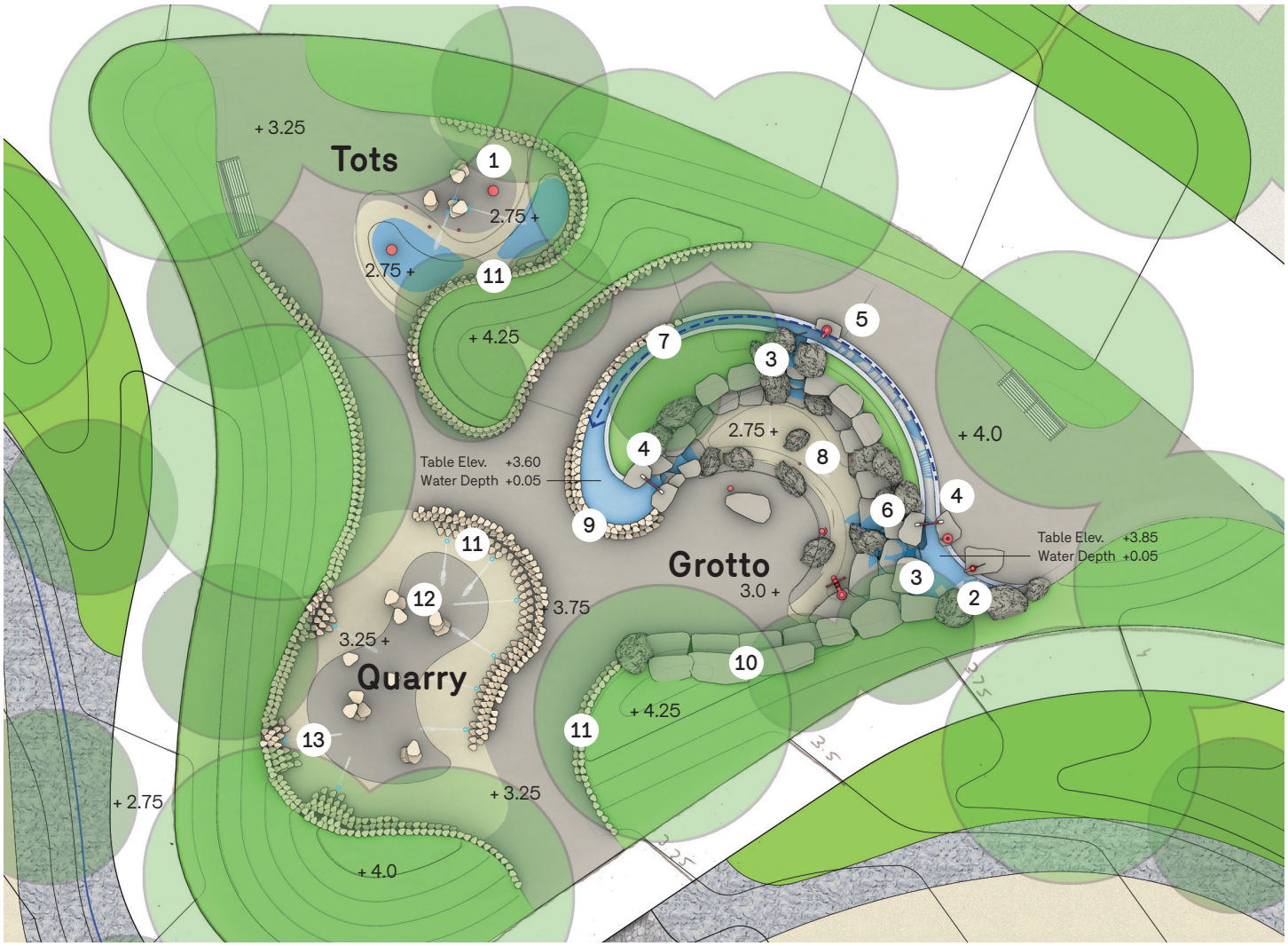

50mm Diameter Galvanized Steel Rail Welded to 25mm Galvanised Steel Stanchion Post (below)
75mm Thick Black Locust Timber Decking
(2) 50mm x 150mm Black Locust Timber Beams, Sistered
Galvanized Steel Post Sleeve and Base Plate Attached to Beam Below
150mm Diameter Black Locust Post, Direct Bury to 1.5M Below Grade
230mm
VARIES
2X JAAR 2.59M
GHW 1.27M
1.50M, Typ.
2.60M

SECTION 1


75mm Thick Black Locust
Timber Decking
50mm Diameter Galvanized
Steel Rail Welded to 25mm
Galvanised Steel
Stanchion Post (below)
230mm
VARIES
2X JAAR 2.59M
GHW 1.27M
1.50M, Typ.

SECTION 2

Water Play



NOTE: See .3d model provided for more detail

1. Mushroom Column Springs, Spray Heads and Shallow Wading Pools
2. Playground and Lever Pumps
3. Cascade and Water Switch
4. Operable Lock Gate
5. Mushroom Pump
6. Water Wheel
7. Concrete Water Runnel
8. Geyser Jets with Push Button
9. Water Table
10. Stone Block Seating
11. Reclaimed Basalt Garden Walls
12. Basalt Column Fountains
13. Spraying Head



Stone Grotto



Basalt Columns



Mushroom Column Spring



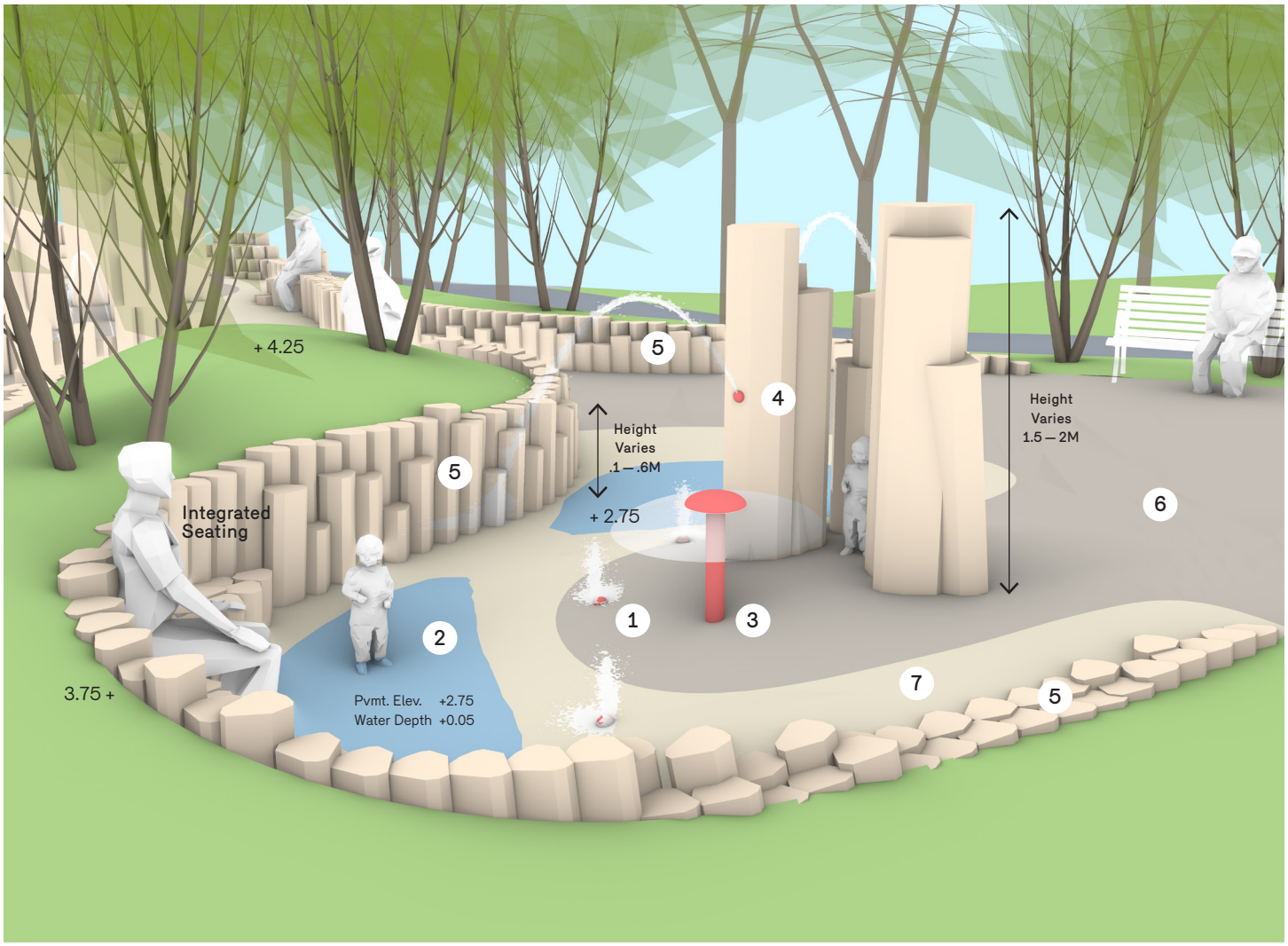
Water Runnel



Basalt Column Fountains and Exposed Aggregate Concrete Pavement

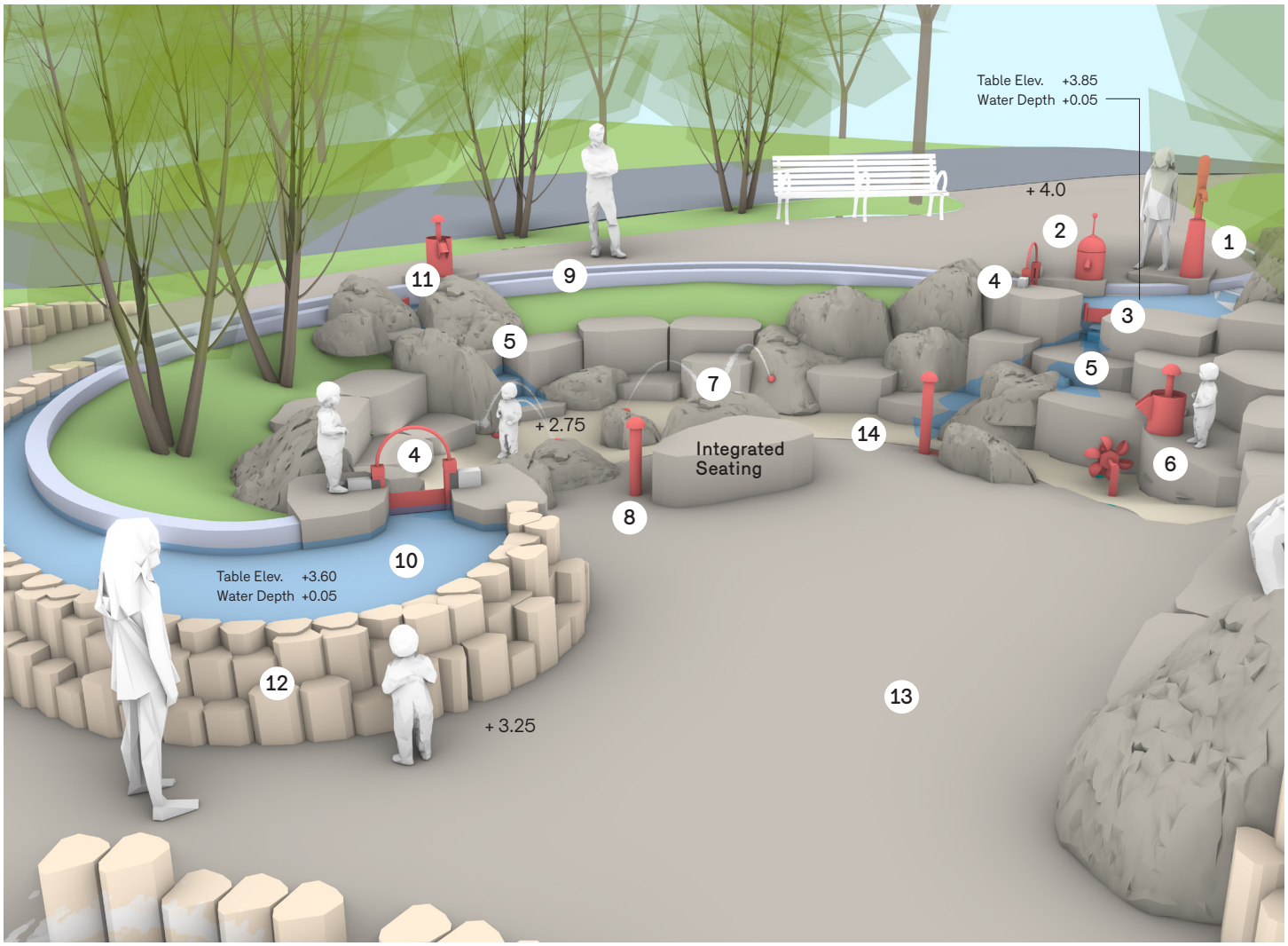


Reclaimed Basalt Pavement



TOT AREA

1. Spraying Head
2. Shallow Wadding Pools
3. Mushroom Column Spring
4. Basalt Column with Spray Jets
5. Reclaimed Basalt Garden Walls
6. Exposed Aggregate Concrete Pavement
7. Reclaimed Basalt Pavement



GROTTO

1. Playground Pump
2. Lever Pump
3. Water Switch (River Fork)
4. Operable Lock Gate
5. Cascade
6. Mushroom Pump and Water Wheel
7. Spraying Head
8. Push Button
9. Concrete Water Runnel
10. Water Table
11. Mushroom Pump
12. Reclaimed Basalt Garden Walls
13. Exposed Aggregate Concrete Pavement
14. Reclaimed Basalt Pavement

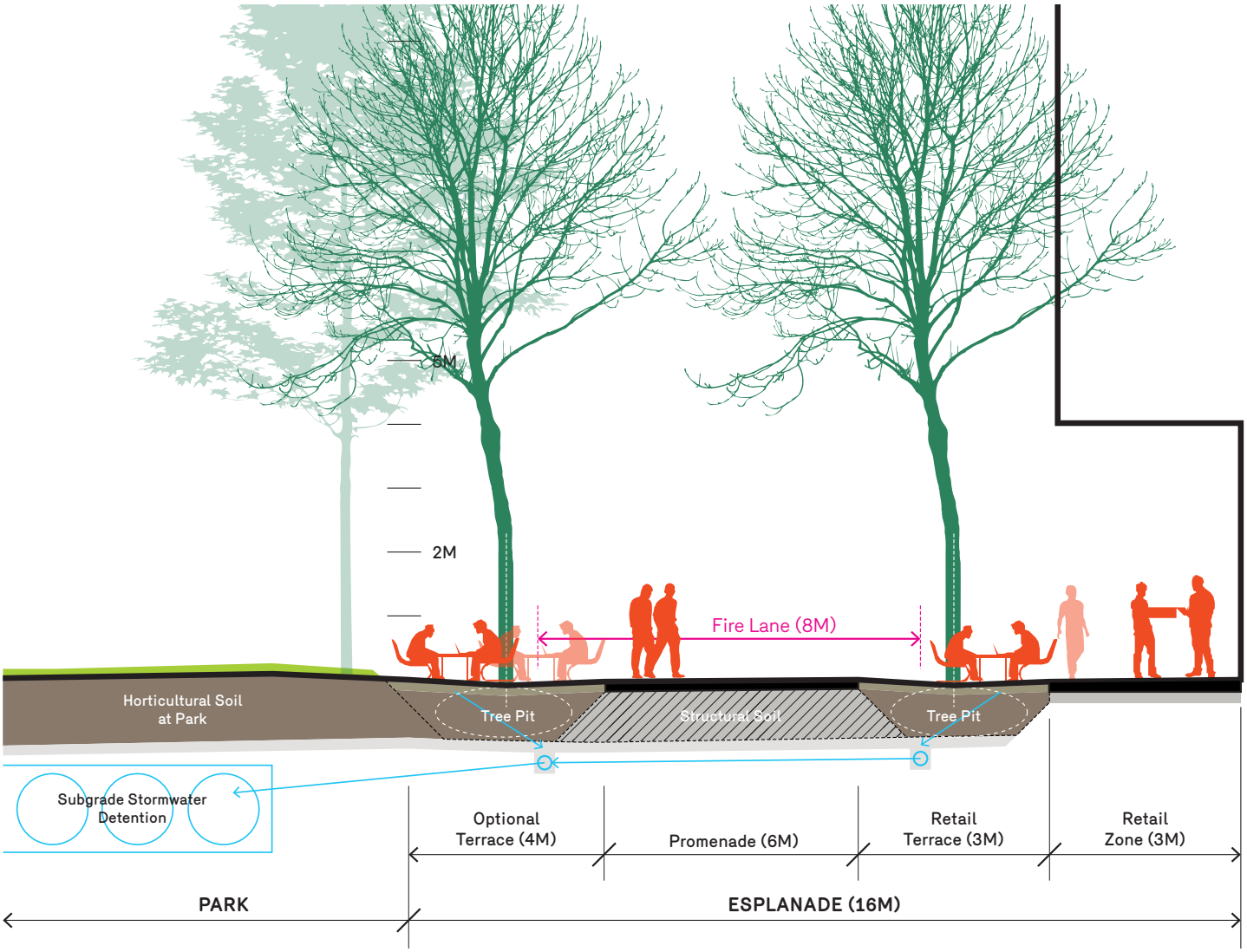
The Esplanade



The esplanade is a 13-meter-wide path and gathering space that serves as a transition between the three proposed blocks situated along the Posthumalaan and the park. The mostly paved linear space establishes a connects Luxor Square to Metro Plaza. The esplanade also provides contained places for outdoor café spaces and is constructed in a manner that supports robust tree health and considers stormwater management. The pavements are set at elevations to drain by gravity, and the runoff is collected in a series of subgrade retention tanks located at the edge of the park. This collected runoff could be used for irrigation in the park. Moving from the development blocks to the park, there are four primary zones of the esplanade:

Retail Zone (3 meters)
Paved in stone setts, this zone provides access to the ground floor of the development blocks. This zone should remain open as possible and needs to be closely coordinated with the Urban Plan (by others).

Retail Terrace (3 meters)
A line of high-branched trees planted in porous stabilized gravel defines the retail terrace. Structural soils and underdrainage must be utilized to ensure the health of the tree planting. This zone will also provide café seating that corresponds to the ground floor uses of the adjacent buildings.



Promenade (6 meters)
Paved in stone, the promenade serves as a north-south formal connection between Luxor Square and the Metro Plaza. This pavement is intended to drain to the porous pavement of the adjacent terraces.

Optional Terrace at the Park (4 meters)
Like the Retail Terrace, this zone has a line of high-branched trees and is paved with porous stabilized gravel. This zone would also be used for light poles which would be placed in line with the trees.

Subgrade Stormwater Detention
These systems are an efficient way to store, detain, or infiltrate stormwater runoff from the esplanade and adjacent development sites. These detention systems also may include filters to remove sediment and debris before the water enters the water system or is utilized for park irrigation.

The Great Lawn and Beach




ock 2
Rijnhavenpark Rotterdam
65
Posthumalaan
Bicycle Lane
Passage to Posthumalaan
Block 1
+4.2
+HP
Subgrade Stormwater Detention
+4.2
al Promenade
+4.0
+4.4
METRO PLAZA
pg. 68
+3.75
Great Lawn
+2.7
+3.5
+3.25
Katendrecht Esplanade
RIJNHAVEN METRO STATION
The View
Santos Square
Santos

The Bowl



The Cherry Bowl is an intimate landscape space ringed by flowering cherry trees. These trees are best known for their bright pink spring blossoms, but we also love their gnarled trunks, green leaves that last into the fall, and sculptural form that spreads out with age. As its name implies, the bowl will be sunken, so that visitors will only see the surrounding trees and the sky. This enclosed space will provide a counterpart to the views of the Rijnhaven and the city from the park's other landscapes.



The Great Lawn





Adjacent to the Rijnhaven metro station at the park's southeast corner, Metro Plaza will be a place for neighborhoods to come together, a more casual entry to the park. With lots of high-canopy trees and an open lawn, it will be a green gathering space and place for community events. A significant amount of bicycle parking will also be located in or near Metro Plaza. Like Luxor Square, Metro Plaza will have a view across a sloped lawn – in this case the valley – to the beach and the Rijnhaven basin, drawing visitors further into the park.

The Beach





The beach is divided into the sandy beach in front of the valley and the Metro Plaza and the Rocky Beach further north and near Luxor Square. Both will offer access to the water, and the Rocky Beach, too, will have space for bathing and picnicking. The Rocky Beach will be reminiscent of a wilder, naturally occurring shoreline.

The Outcrop



The Outcrop is a bold landscape at the base of the Codrico Tower. The granite block seating provides a place for gathering with views north to the Wilheminapier and Luxor Plaza.



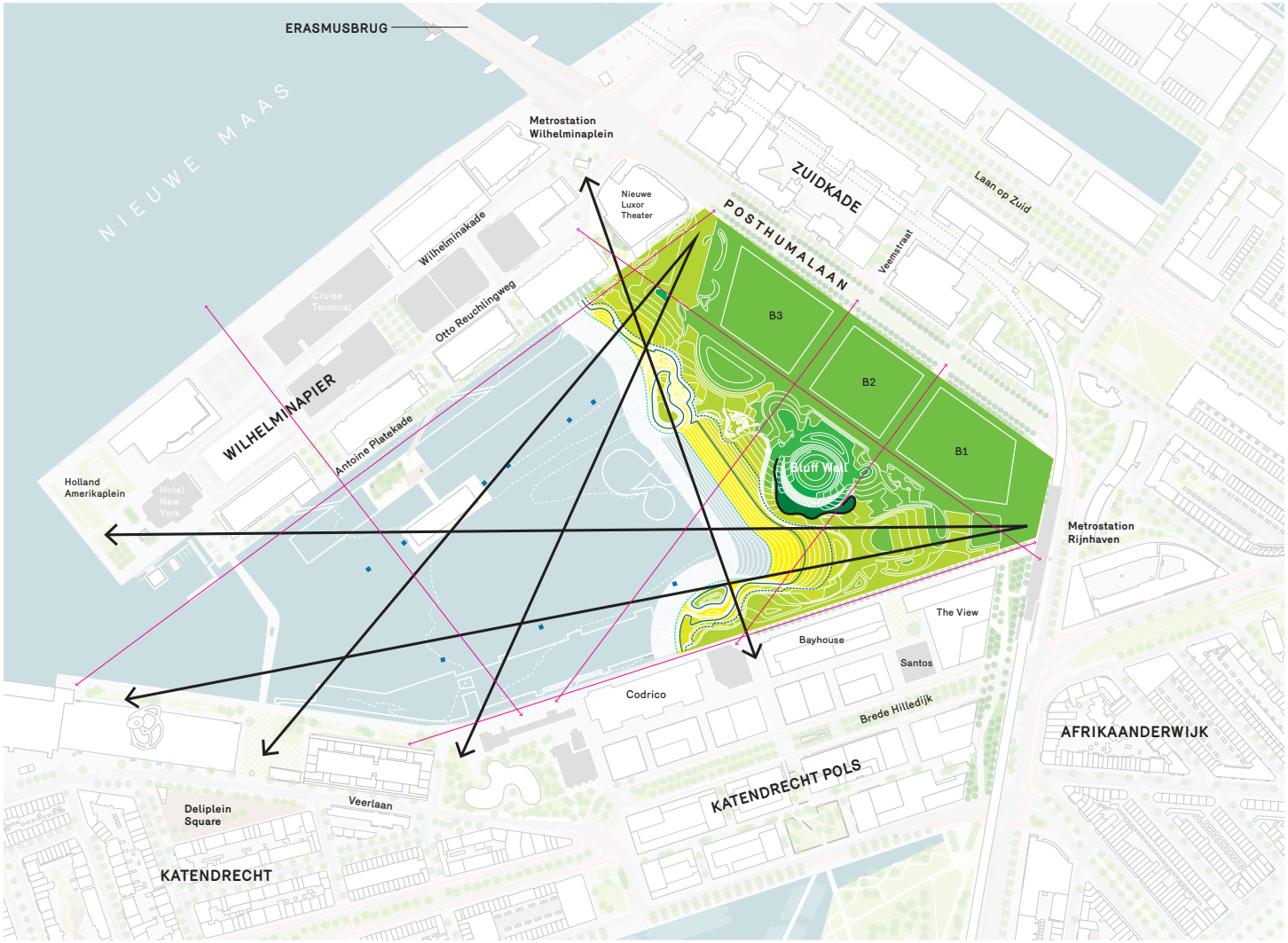
Park Topography



PROPOSED PARK TOPOGRAPHY AND WATER'S EDGE

- +1m NAP
- +2m NAP
- +3m NAP
- +4m NAP
- +5m NAP
- +6m NAP
- +7m NAP

- 10 year storm
- GHW +1.27
- GLW -0.36
- Bluff Wall

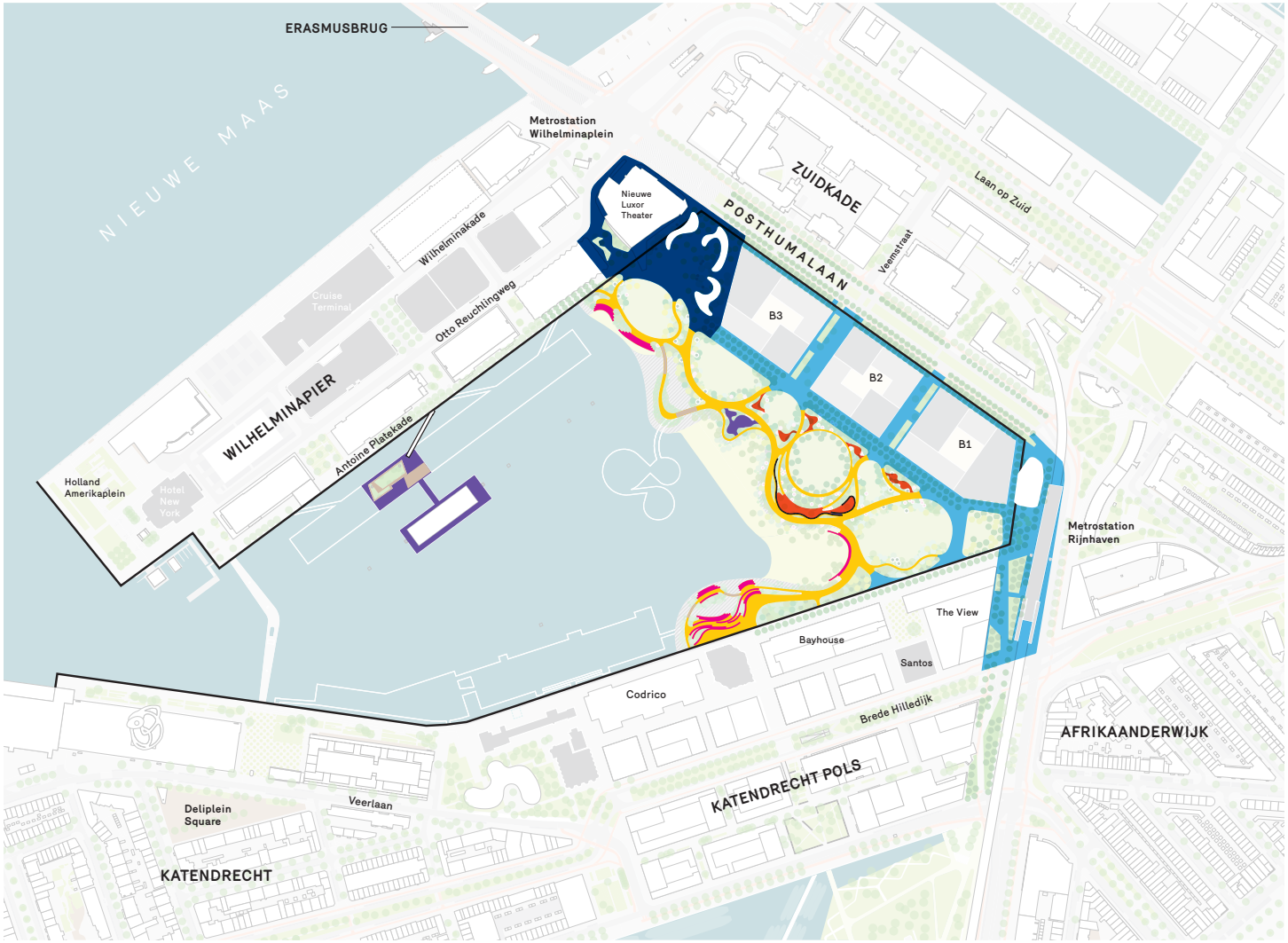


CHOREOGRAPHED VIEWS

Primary view

Secondary view

Park Systems



PAVEMENTS

- Plaza Pavement
- Esplanade Pavement
- Sanded Asphalt Path
- Stabilized Gravel
- Stone Block Seating
- Wood Decking (bridges)
- Exposed Aggregate Concrete
- Existing Edge of Quay



Plaza Pavement



Esplanade Pavement



Sanded Asphalt Path



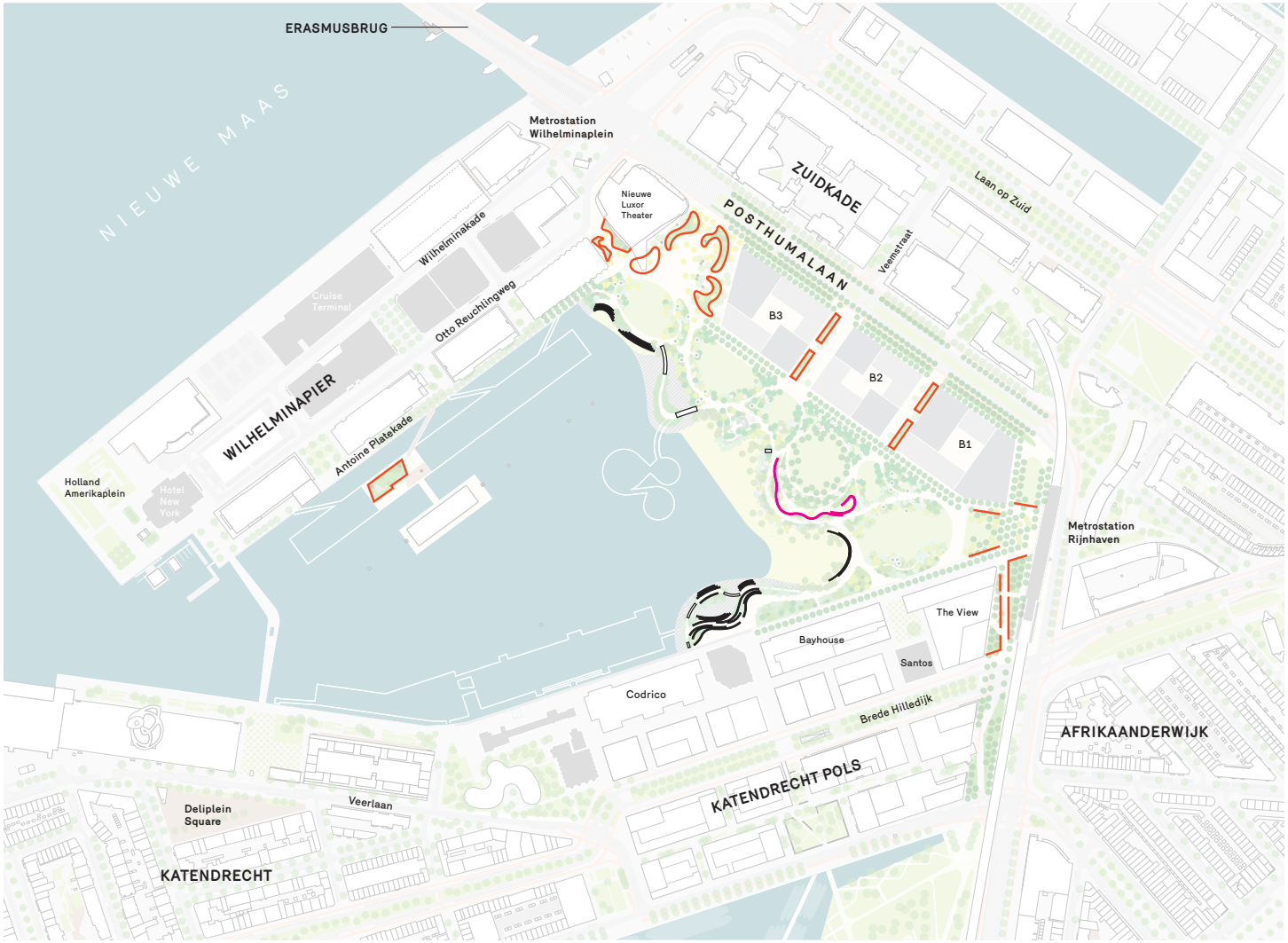
Stabilized Gravel



Wood Decking



Exposed Aggregate Concrete



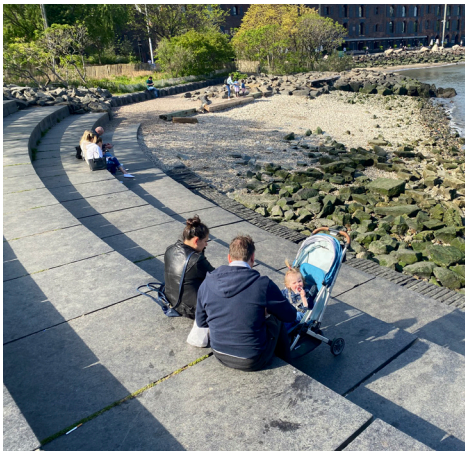
PARK STRUCTURES

- Bluff Wall (see pg. 80)
- Stone Block Seatwall
- Concrete Seatwall
- Water's Edge Bridge (see pg. 54)



Reclaimed Basalt Bluff Wall





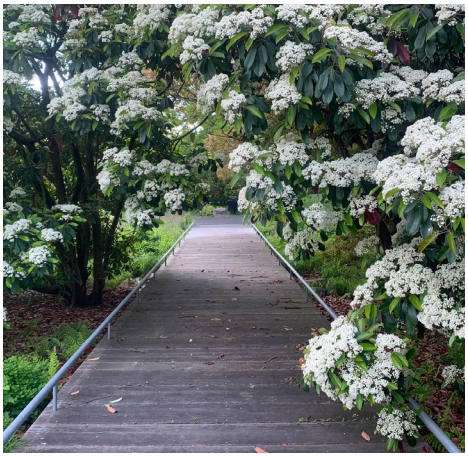
Stone Block Seatwall



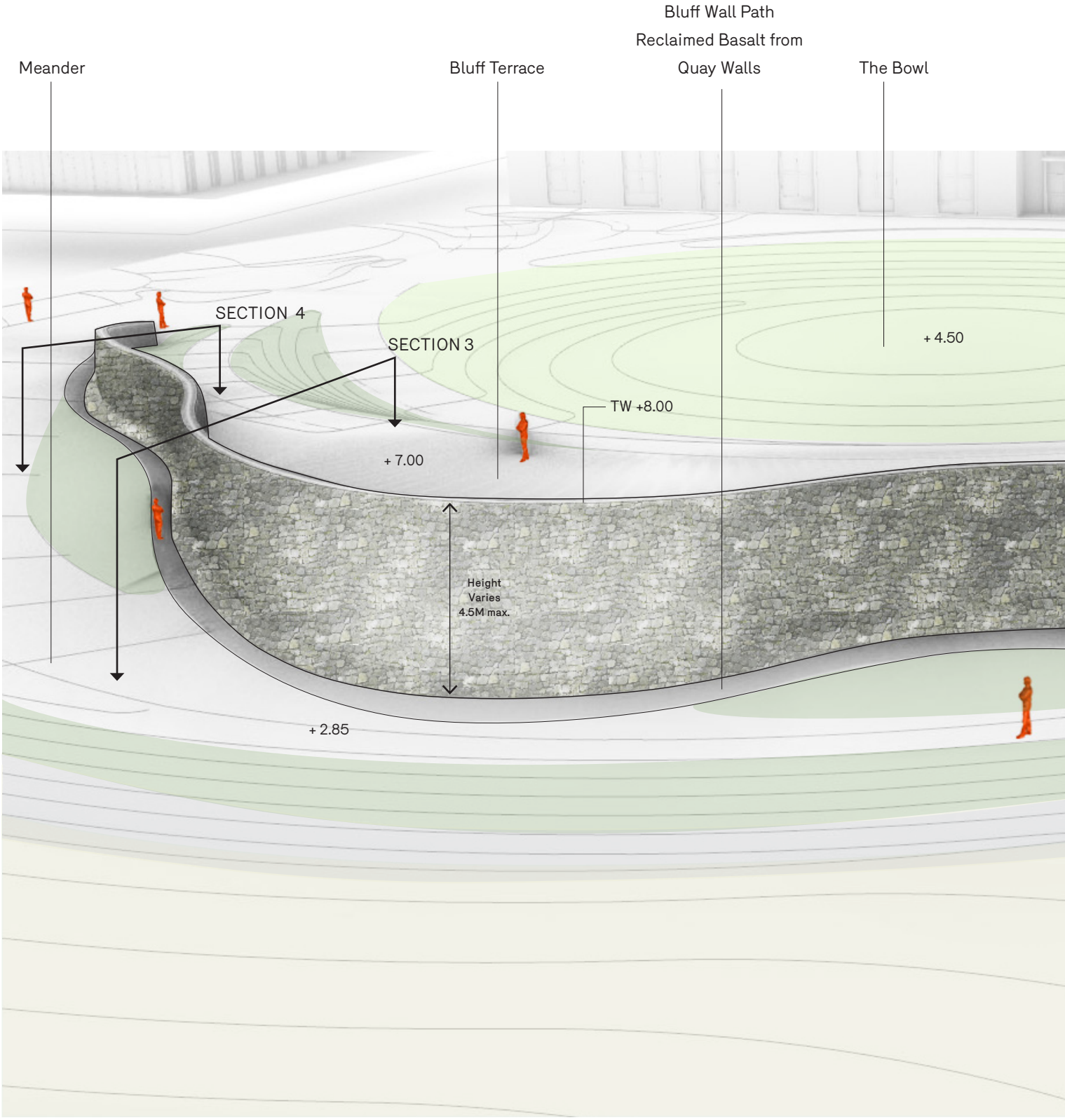
Concrete Seatwall



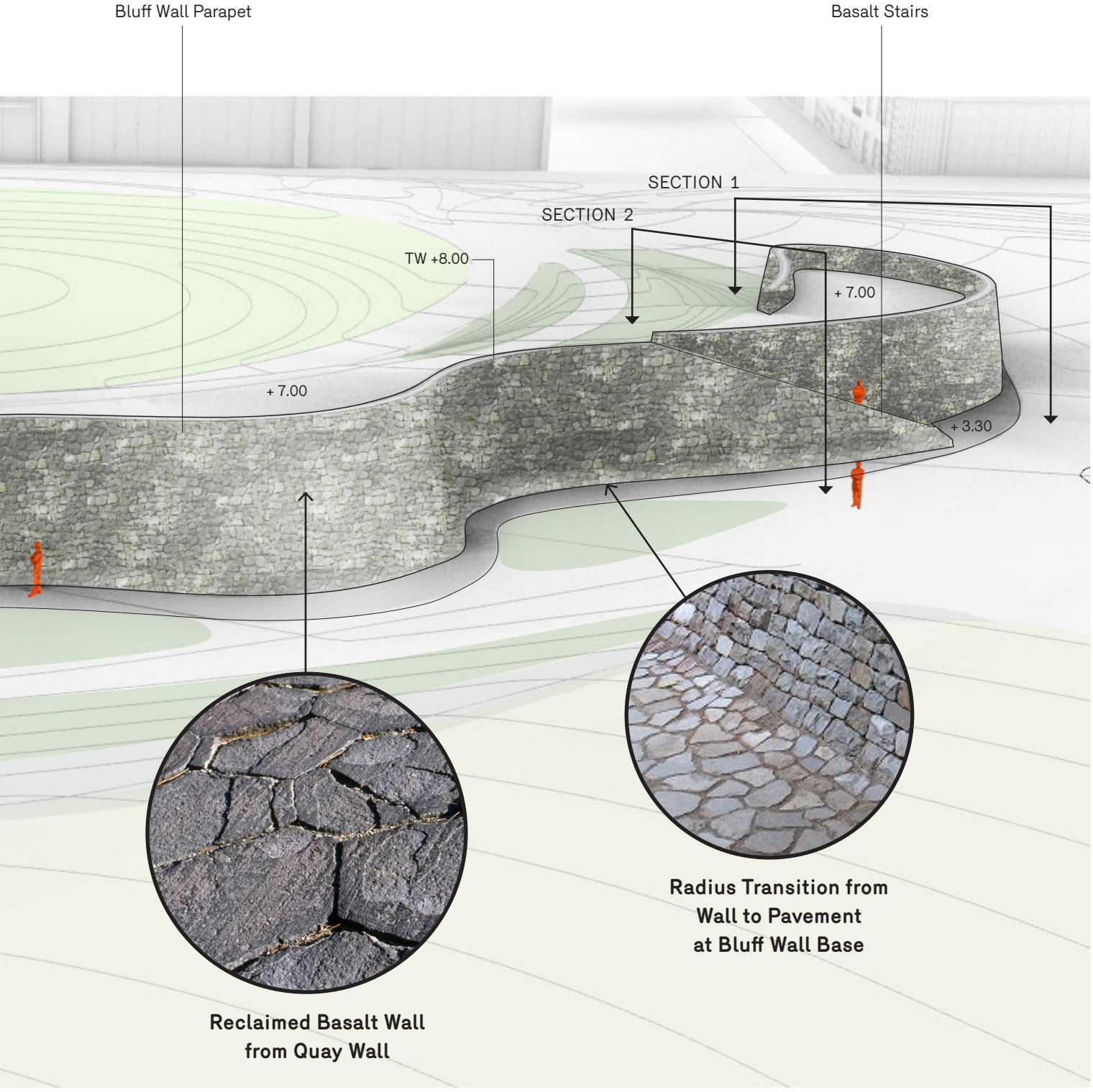
Water's Edge Bridge



Bluff Wall

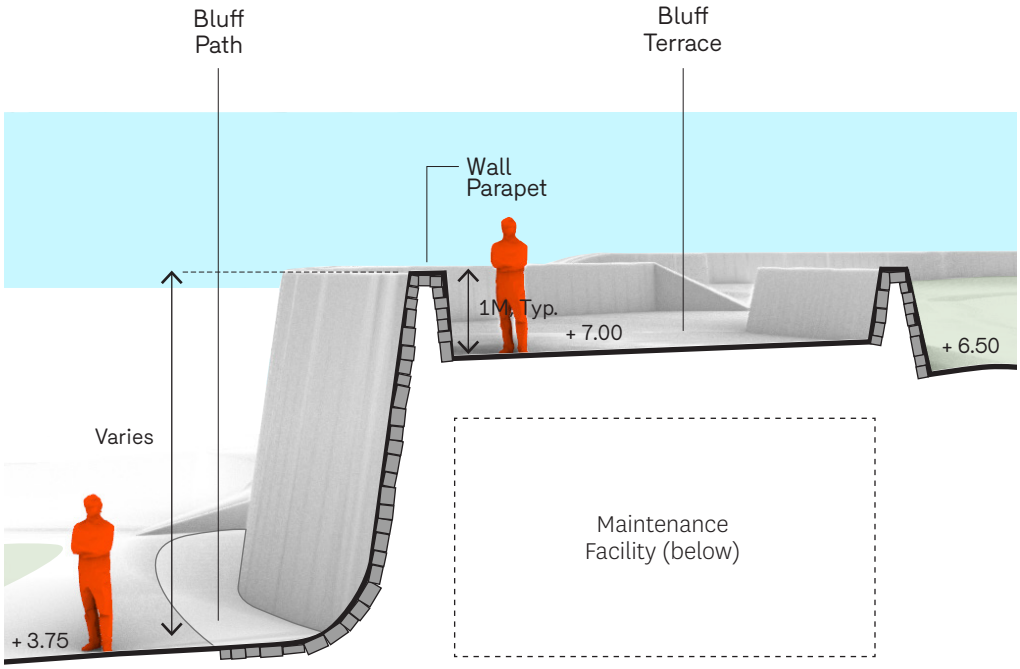


NOTE: See .3d model provided for more detail on wall geometry

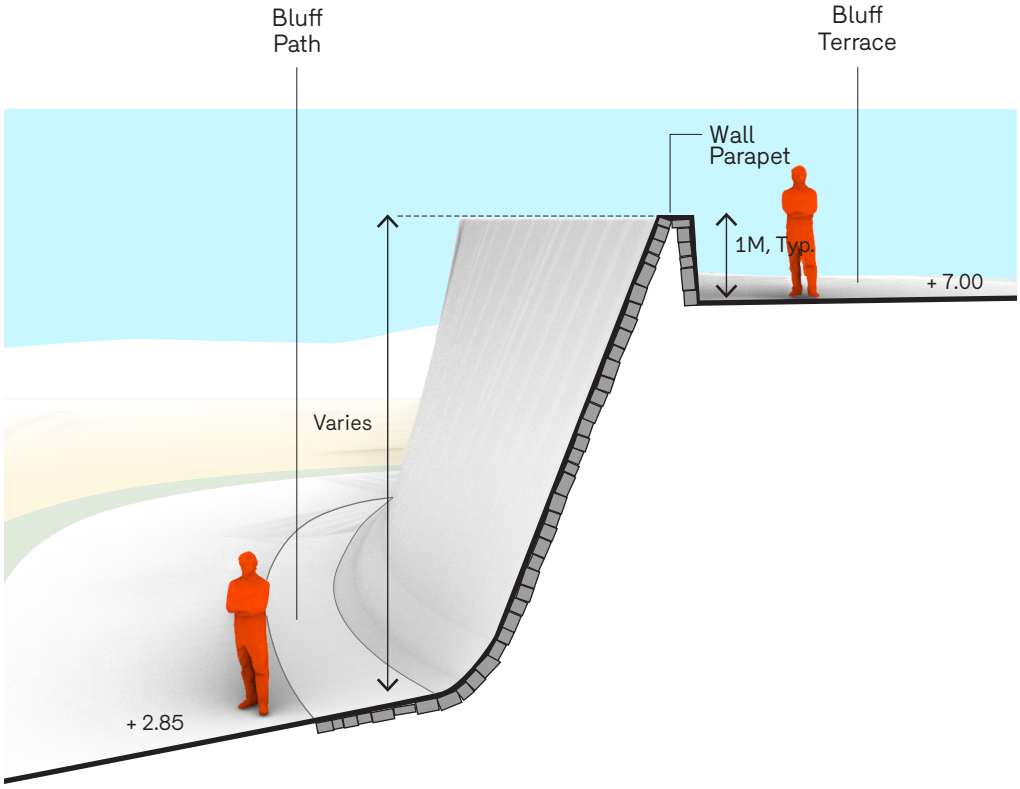


Reclaimed Basalt Wall from Quay Wall

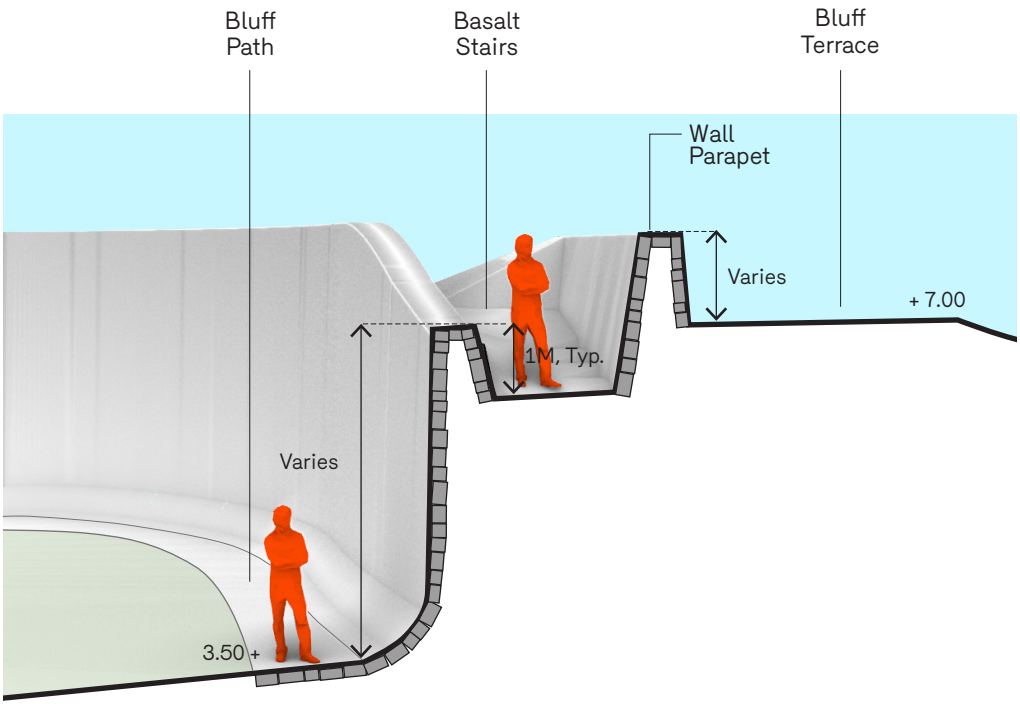
Radius Transition from Wall to Pavement at Bluff Wall Base



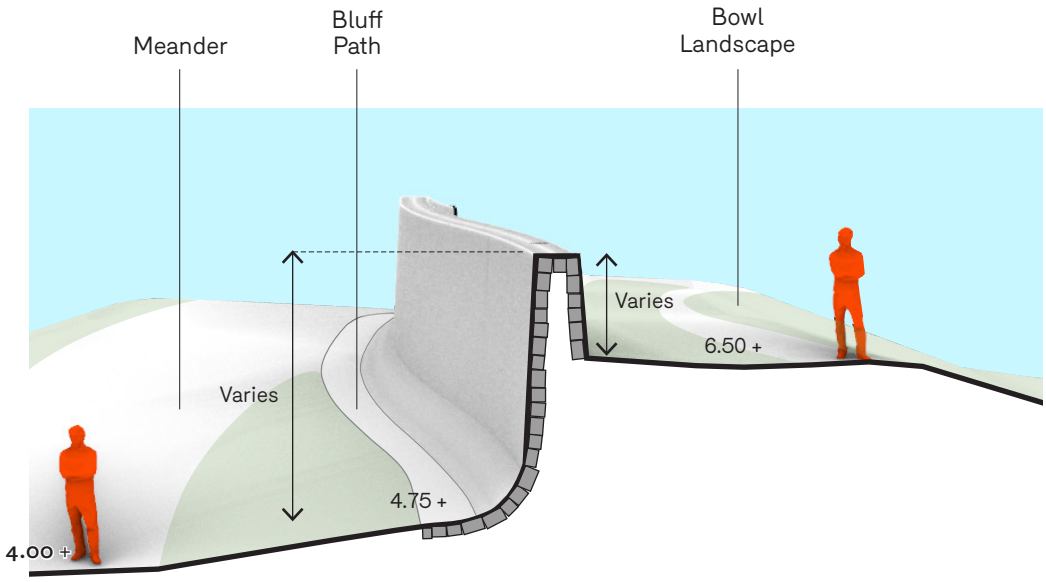
SECTION 1



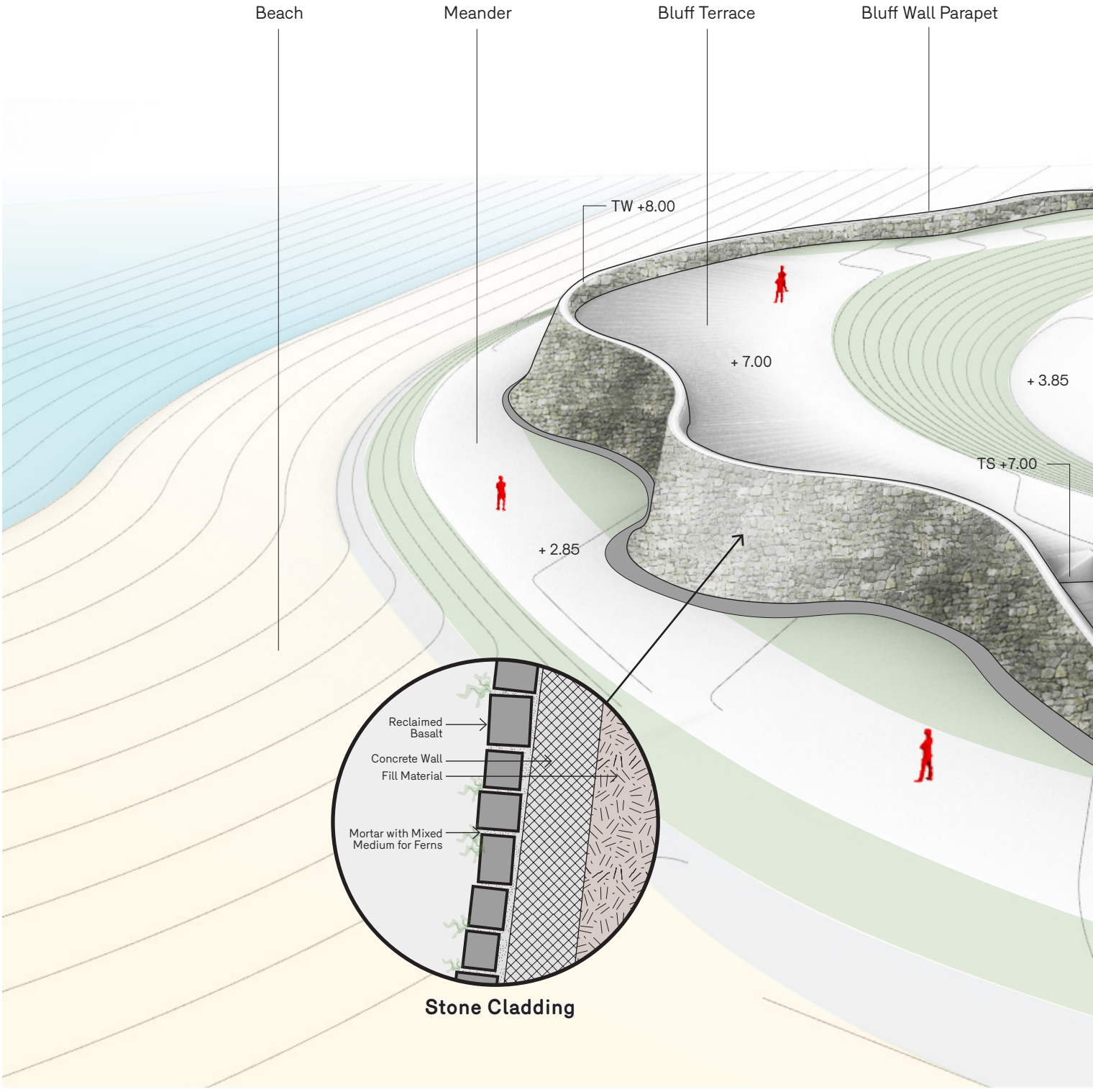
SECTION 3



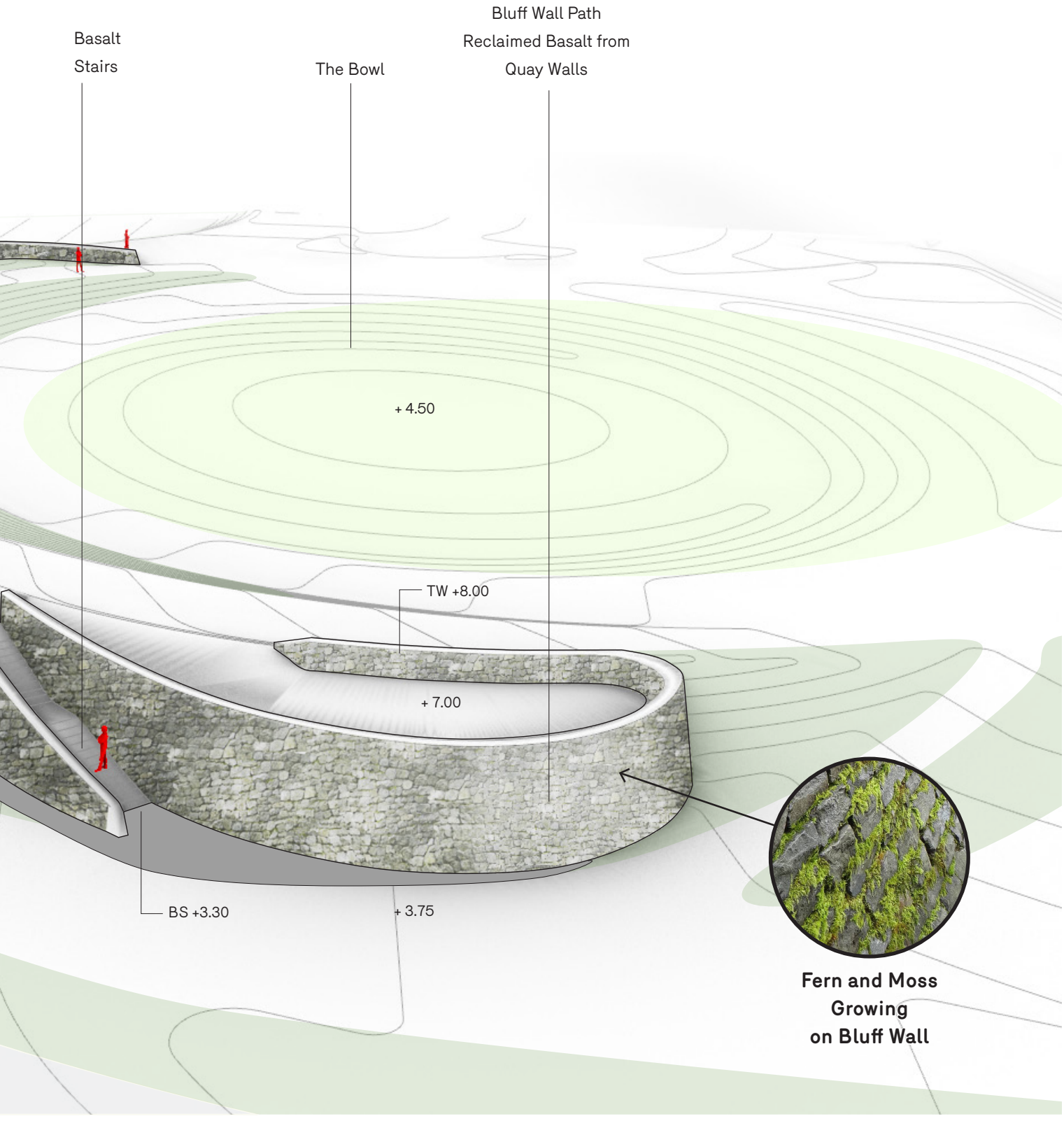
SECTION 2



SECTION 4



NOTE: See .3d model provided for more detail on wall geometry


Basalt
Stairs
The Bowl
Bluff Wall Path
Reclaimed Basalt from
Quay Walls
+ 4.50
TW +8.00
+ 7.00
BS +3.30
+ 3.75
Fern and Moss
Growing
on Bluff Wall



PARK FURNISHINGS

- Park Bench 1
- Park Bench 2
- Park Bench 3
- Stone Block Seat Wall
- Concrete Seatwall (40cm tall)
- Waste Bin
- DF Drinking Fountain



Park Bench 1- Azur Three Seat, Thermoy Ash Painted Green



Park Bench 2- Garden Nooks



Park Bench 3- Salvaged Ship Timbers at Bluff Terrace



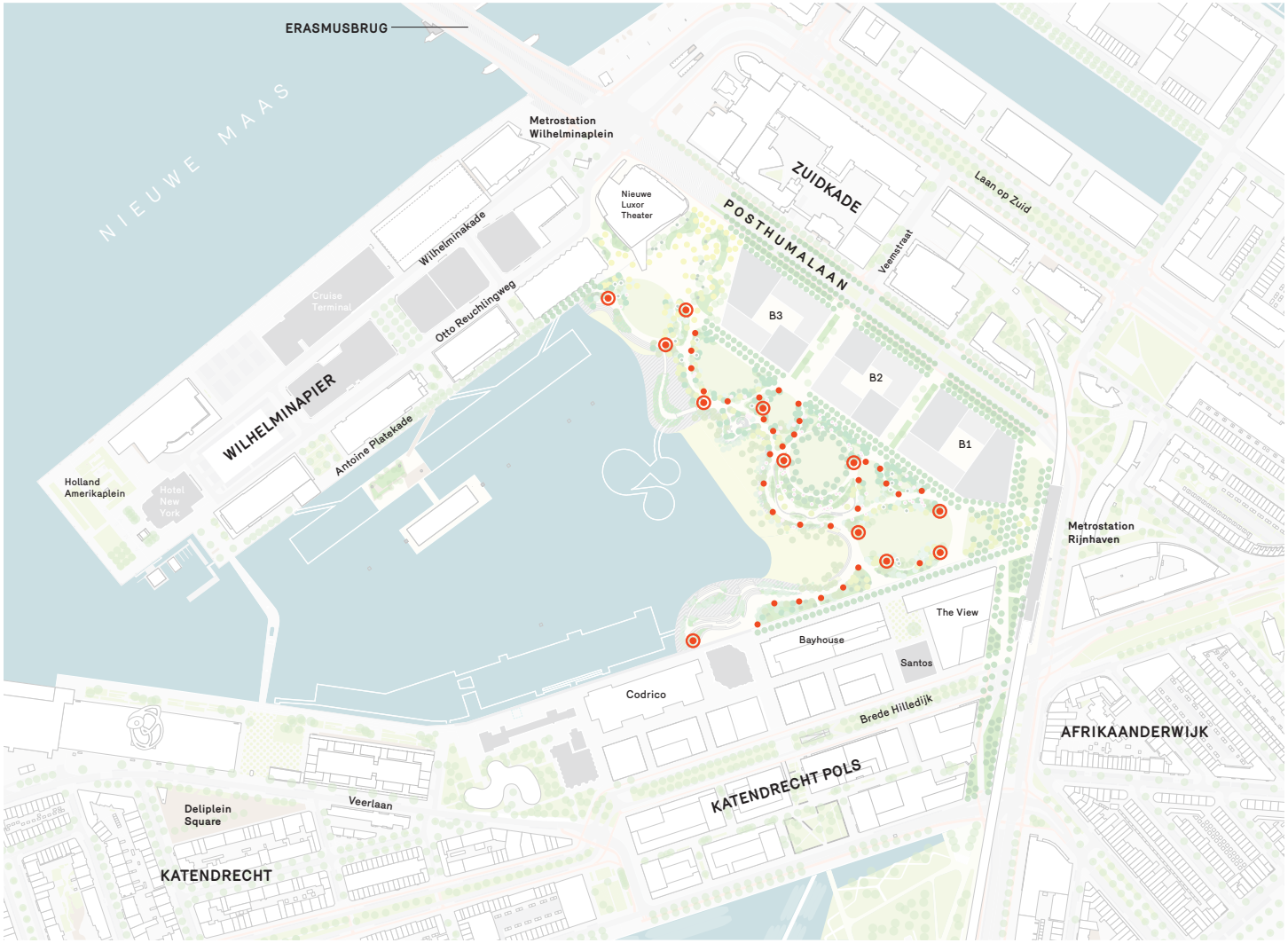
Movable Chairs- Fermob Luxembourgh Chairs (future)



Waste Bin- Puccini Afvalbak

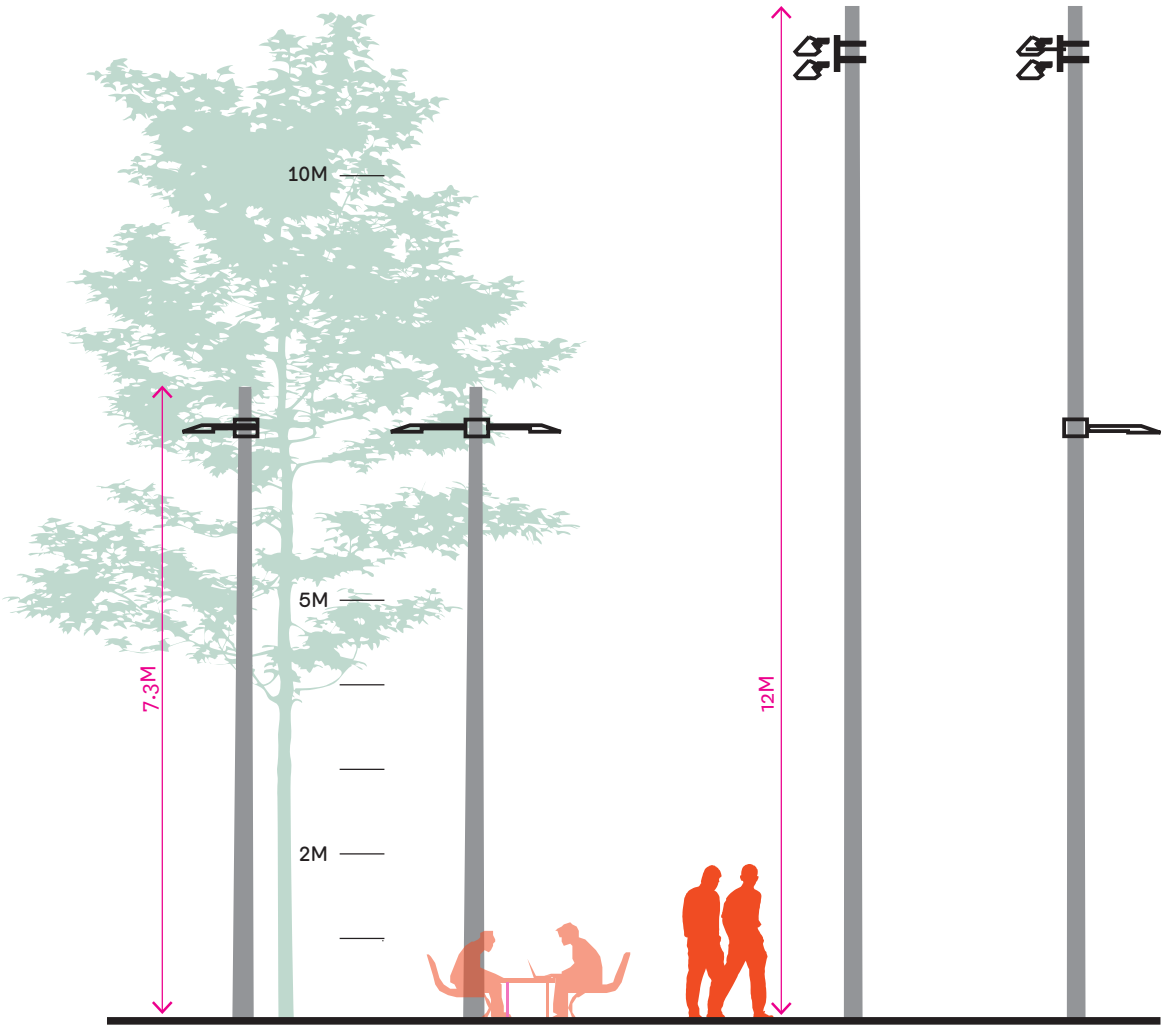


Join The Pipe Double Bottle Refill Station With Drinking Fountain



PARK LIGHTING

- Type 1
- Type 2



TYPE 1
Application: Primary and secondary paths
Single or double mounted luminaires

TYPE 2
Application: Larger Lawns and Plazas
Single or double mounted luminaires

Planting

The plantings of Rijnhavenpark will introduce a powerful green space along the watery expanse of the harbor. The nine-hectare eastern section of the park, generously planted with trees of many species, will form a soft counterpoint to the constructed edge that once allowed Rijnhaven to function as a port.



The Plantings of Rijnhavenpark

The programming of Rijnhavenpark will create a place that is many things to many people. A bluff reaching as high as three meters will divide the eastern park into two realms, with ordered civic spaces on the upper level and loose, wild planting below, along the water. A series of open spaces will extend the park to the west along the north and south edges of the harbor to the Rijnhavenbrug. Areas for boating as well as places to play, relax, or walk in the shade of tall trees will characterize this sequence of park spaces. Visitors will be able to make a nearly complete loop around the Rijnhaven within the sheltering green of the living water's edge.

The civic realm will support everyday use of open spaces that complement the adjacent urban fabric. These spaces will encourage social gathering with specifically designed plantings, such as a bosquet of high-limbed trees and a circular grove of flowering cherries. These plantings are "of the city" and support diverse program elements while also mitigating the strong winds that blow in from the west and across the harbor.

At the edge of the water and tucked below the bluff, the arrangement of plants will be less ordered and feel far more natural. In the style of many pastoral landscapes, this realm allows visitors to find themselves immersed in a wild environment. To fulfill the intended effects of the park's civic and naturalized areas, we anticipate planting as many as 1,100 trees.



THE ESPLANADE

Lines of evenly spaced trees will characterize the park's eastern edge, imparting softness in contrast to the hard geometry of the buildings and streets and forming thresholds to the park. The lowest branches of all these trees will be high overhead, allowing views out to the harbor. Only species proven to thrive in this climate and in constructed urban soil will be selected. There are enough such species to permit a cosmopolitan mix of hardy natives and imports.

The civic realm of the eastern portion of the park has two walkways that run north to south. One is functional and rational, closely following the edge of the easternmost residential buildings to connect Luxor Square to Metro Plaza. It will be defined by a double row of evenly spaced deciduous trees. Acting as an urban threshold for the park, this long allée will consist of four or five species organized into a composition of alternating single-species blocks of trees such as honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis), linden (Tilia spp.), alder (Alnus x spaethii), oaks (Quercus robur, Quercus shumardii), buckeye (Aesculus flava), hackberry (Celtis 'Magnifica', Celtis australis), locusts (Robinia spp.), and zelkova (Zelkova spp.).

THE MEANDER

As the main spine of the park, the meander will offer a layered, densely planted interior path. The tree canopy, composed of species such as English Oak (Quercus robur), Shumard Oak (Quercus shumardii) and European Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus), will provide produce shade and dappled sunlight, while blooming understory trees such as Merrill Magnolia (Magnolia x loebneri 'Merrill'), single-trunk Redbud (Cercis canadensis) and multi-stem Juneberry (Amelanchier laevis) will weave in and out to provide a flowery midground. Below the understory will be a layer of winter flowering and evergreen shrubs as well as a tapestry of hardy woodland ferns, shade-tolerant perennials, and other evergreen species with glossy leaves to catch the light.

The diffused meander will form the edges of open spaces throughout the park and negotiate between the civic and wild realms. While classic Northern European woodland species will be densely planted along the path to encourage narrow, upright growth, they will take on a different character in open spaces where their canopies can grow broader, providing the perfect space under which to sit.

ENTRY LAWNS

The meander connects a network of lawns spanning from the Lawn Glade on the north end of the park to the Valley Lawn on the south end. A simpler palette of high canopy trees such as Littleleaf Linden (Tilia cordata), European Linden (Tilia x europaea) and Skyline Honey Locust (Gleditsia triacanthos var. inermis 'Skyline') will preserve views out to the water while hints of American Yellowwood (Cladrastis kentukea) and Yellow Buckeye (Aesculus flava) will burst with flowers in the spring.

THE BOWL

While the east park will have open views across the civic lawn and into the harbor, a ring of flowering cherry trees (Prunus avium and Prunus x yedoensis) and Taxodium (Taxodium distichum) surrounding the recessed lawn bowl will create a unique moment of enclosure. The dense grove of cherries—much shorter than the nearby shade trees—give the area a pronounced inward focus with a legible boundary, while the Taxodiums give structure to the perimeter. The cherries dissipate as they move towards the center of the bowl, allowing sunlight and sky to inhabit the sunken interior. The character of the trees themselves also sets this area apart. Their saturated pink blooms will be a delightful spectacle and a cheerful announcement of the arrival of spring. Cherry trees like Yoshino Cherry (Prunus x yedoensis), Higan Cherry (Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis', and Bird Cherry (Prunus avium) have been hybridized and selected for European climates for centuries, and they feel neither alien nor wild.



THE BLUFF

Propped up about seven meters above the river, a high canopy of Maples (Acer platanoides) will be set in decomposed granite on the bluff terrace, filtering views out to the water. Multistem Durmast Oaks (Quercus petraea) and a blanket of ferns will fill the scruffy base of the battered bluff wall.

ROCKY BEACH AND TIDAL POOLS

The planting on the shoreline will be designed to amplify the sensation of a wilder explorative landscape while also providing shelter from the wind. A continuous fringe of native riparian and coastal species of the North Sea, including groves of tall single-trunked poplars (Populus tremula and Populus nigra) and alders (Alnus glutinosa and Alnus incana), will frame views of the harbor and protect some of the meander's more delicate and flowery species from the wind. There will be a transitional zone leading down to the water's edge composed of large willows (Salix alba), medium-height coppiced willows (Salix viminalis and Salix trianda 'Semperflorens'), dwarf shrubs (Salix purpurea 'Nana'), and small creeping shrub willows (Salix repens) set among stones and sand. This gradient of related species will create the impression of a riparian edge. Willows are particularly interesting across the seasons as they leaf out early, hold translucent yellow leaves late into the fall, and reveal bright-colored stems in winter. Tufts of native grasses and perennials from the coasts of the North Sea will provide an animated understory with moments of enclosure and rich texture. Further studies will determine if it's possible to include salt marshes at the tide line to enhance the beach ecosystems.





THE OUTCROP

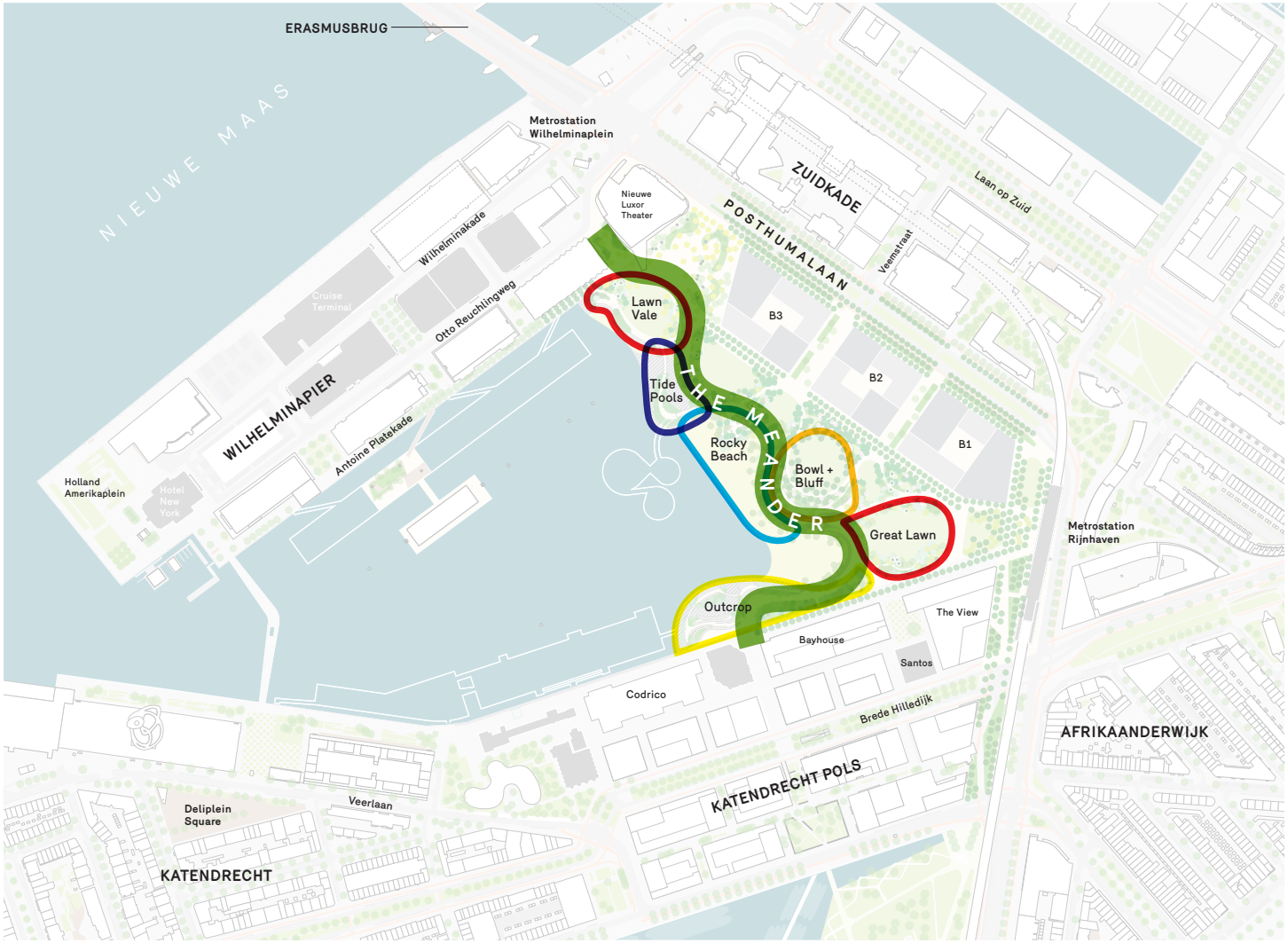
As you move towards the Outcrop at the shady southern end of the park, the scruffy mix of Willow trees (Salix alba) and Poplar trees (Populus alba) will become increasingly large and otherworldly, with the tall, wide trunks of Robusta Poplar (Populus x canadensis 'Robusta') reaching high above the textured understory. Lombardy Poplars (Populus nigra 'Italica') will stand like sentinels along the granite block seating and the island.

TRANSITIONAL GROVES BETWEEN THE EAST AND FLOATING PARKS

At the north and south end of the east park, the plantings face the challenge of transitioning from solid ground to long and narrow floating structures. Inevitably the character of the plantings will change at this moment, as will the way the plants grow. These north and south junctions connect the park to the surrounding city. To the south, an urban walkway cuts through the Katendrecht Pols and eventually reaches the anticipated Nelson Mandela Park. To the north, park users passing along the wild-feeling water's edge into the park from Luxor Square will reach a point where the passage to the floating parks narrows significantly. The planting design will amplify this transition between the spacious and lush east parks and the more sparingly planted floating parks.

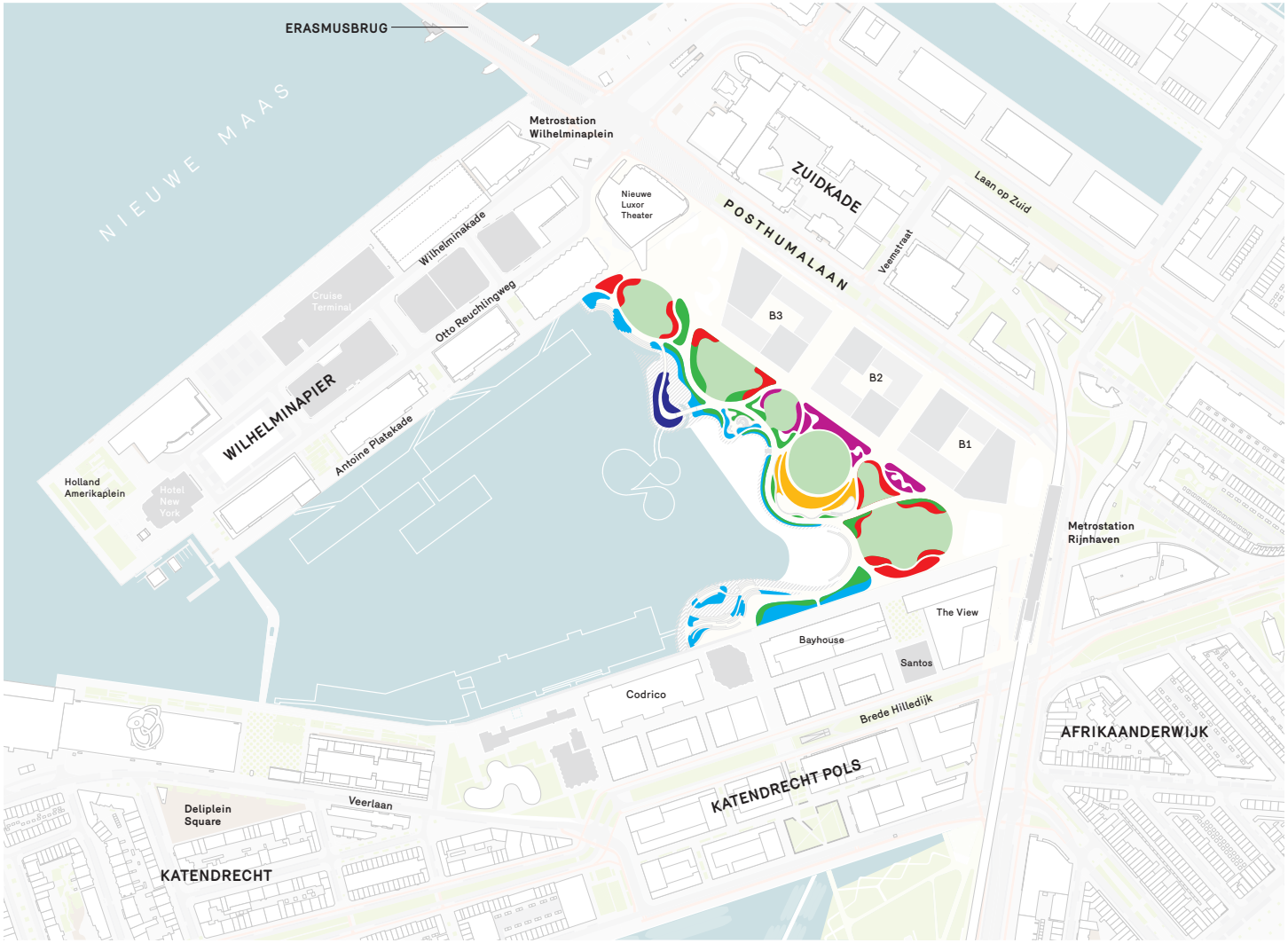
CLOSING THOUGHTS ON PLANTING

A rich, complex planting design is critical to satisfying the various needs of diverse users. To create a democratic park, the planting scheme needs to support the specific programmatic elements identified in the outreach process while also recognizing that people come to parks for contact with nature in a more universal way. A park needs to give people a chance to experience, through its plants, satisfying and fundamental relationships with nature.



TREE CHARACTER AREAS

- The Meander
- Great Lawn and Vale
- Tide Pools
- Rocky Beach
- Bowl and Bluff
- Outcrop



SHRUB AND GROUNDCOVER CHARACTER AREAS

- Meander Mix
- Entry Lawn Mix
- Tidal Pools Mix
- Shoreline Mix
- Bowl and Bluff Mix
- Garden Nook Mix
- Lawn

Tree List

THE MEANDER

Tall Canopy Trees
Acer platanoides
Alnus glutinosa
Alnus incana
Alnus x spaethii
Betula pendula
Betula nigra
Betula pubescens
Carpinus betulus
Celtis occidentalis
Fagus sylvatica
Nyssa sylvatica
Populus alba
Populus nigra
Populus tremula
Quercus cerris
Quercus ilex
Quercus robur
Quercus petraea
Quercus shumardii
Robinia pseudoacacia
Salix alba
Tilia cordata
Tilia x europea
Ulmus laevis

Small Canopy and Flowering Trees
Acer campestre
Aesculus indica
Amelanchier lamarkii
Cercis canadensis
Cornus mas
Corylus avellana
Magnolia kobus
Magnolia x loebneri
Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'
Prunus yedoensis
Sorbus aucuparia

Evergreen Understory
Ilex aquifolium

VALE

Tall Canopy Trees
Aesculus flava
Cladrastis kentukea
Celtis occidentalis
Gleditsia triacanthos 'Skyline'
Nyssa sylvatica
Quercus ilex
Quercus petreaea
Quercus robur
Quercus shumardii
Tilia x europea
Tilia cordata

Tall Evergreens
Pinus sylvestris

Small Canopy and Flowering Trees
Acer campestre
Cornus mas
Corylus avellana
Magnolia Kobus
Magnolia x Loebneri
Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'
Sorbus aucuparia

Evergreen Understory
Ilex aquifolium

GREAT LAWN

Tall Canopy Trees
Aesculus flava
Carpinus betulus
Cladrastis kentukea
Pterocarya fraxinifolia
Quercus ilex
Quercus petreaea
Quercus robur
Quercus shumardii
Tilia x europea
Tila cordata
Ulmus laevis

Small Canopy and Flowering Trees
Aesculus indica
Amelanchier lamarckii
Cercis canadensis
Cornus mas
Magnolia x Loebneri
Prunus subhirtella 'Autumnalis'
Sorbus aucuparia

Evergreen Understory
Ilex aquifolium

TIDE POOLS

Large Shrubs
Salix babylonica 'Tortuosa'
Salix caprea
Salix trianda 'Semperflorens'
Salix viminalis

ROCKY BEACH

Tall Canopy Trees
Alnus x spaethii
Populus alba
Populus nigra
Populus tremula
Populus x canadensis 'Robusta'
Salix alba

BOWL

Perimeter Trees
Prunus avium
Prunus x yedoensis
Taxodium distichum
Quercus robur

BLUFF

Terrace Trees
Acer platanoides

OUTCROP

Tall Canopy Trees
Populus alba
Populus nigra
Populus tremula
Populus x canadensis 'Robusta'

Tall Evergreens
Pinus sylvestris

Shrub and Groundcover List

MEANDER MIX

Shrubs
Ceanothus americanus
Corylopsis spicata
Itea virginica
Rhamnus frangula
Ribes alpinum
Sambucus nigra
Viburnum x bodnantense 'Dawn'
Viburnum burkwoodii
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum tinus

Herbaceous
Anemone nemerosa
Aquilegia canadensis
Cardamine quinquefolia
Carex spp.
Dryopteris dilitata
Dryopteris erythrosora
Epimedium spp.
Eurybia divaricata
Eurybia x herveyi
Geranium spp.
Hedera helix
Helleborus foetidus
Heuchera villosa
Luzula sylvatica
Melica uniflora 'Alba'
Polystichum acrostichoides
Polystichum setiferum
Symphiotrichum cordifolium
Viola eliator

Bulbs
Anemone blanda (White)
Chionodoxa luciliae
Eranthis hymalis
Galanthus elwesii
Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Leucojum vernuum
Narcissus actaea
Narcissus 'Pheasant's Eye'
Narcissus 'Thalia'
Puskinia scilloides
Tulipa sylvestris

ENTRY LAWN MIX

Shrubs
Ceanothus americanus
Corylopsis spicata
Itea virginica
Rhamnus frangula
Ribes alpinum
Sambucus nigra
Viburnum x bodnantense 'Dawn'
Viburnum burkwoodii
Viburnum opulus
Viburnum tinus

Herbaceous
Dryopteris erythrosora
Eurybia divaricata
Eurybia x herveyi
Geranium sanguineum 'Max Frei'
Heuchera villosa 'Autumn Bride'
Heuchera americana
Tiarella cordifolia

Bulbs
Narcissus pseudonarcissus
Hyacinthoides non-scripta
Leucojum vernuum

TIDAL POOLS MIX

Shrubs
Rosa canina
Rosa pimpinellifolia
Salix aurita
Salix repens

Herbaceous
Bolboschoenus maritimus
Carex hirta
Epilobium hirsutum
Holcus lanantus
Iris pseudacorus
Lythrum salicaria
Mentha aquatica
Schoenoplectus lacustris
Silene flos-cuculi
Stachys palustris
Symphytum officinale

Aquatic
Ammophila arenaria
Eryngium maritimum
Molinia caerulea
Oenothera biennis
Saponaria officinalis
Sanguisorba officinalis
Solidago nemoralis

SHORELINE MIX

Shrubby Understory
Salix elaeagnos subsp. angustifolia
Salix viminalis
Symphoricarpos orbiculatus
Xanthorhiza simplicissima

Herbaceous
Crambe maritima
Ammophila arenaria
Caltha palustris
Juncus effusus
Spartina anglica
Amsonia 'Blue Ice'
Carex flacca
Deschampsia flexuosa
Dianthus carthusianorum
Panicum virgatum (or similar)
Solidago nemoralis
Symphiotrichum leave
Symphyotrichum lateriflorum
Thermopsis villosa

BOWL AND BLUFF MIX

Herbaceous
Carex spp.
Convallaria majalis
Epimedium spp.
Euphorbia amygdaloides var. robbiae
Geranium maccrhizum 'Ingversens Variety'
Hedera helix
Helleborus foetidus
Helleborus niger 'Josef Lemper'
Helleborus x hybridus
Iris cristata
Polystichum acrostichoides
Polystichum acrostichoides
Polystichum setiferum
Vinca minor

Bulbs
Allium sphaerocephalon
Narcissus 'Pheasant's Eye'
Narcissus 'Thalia'

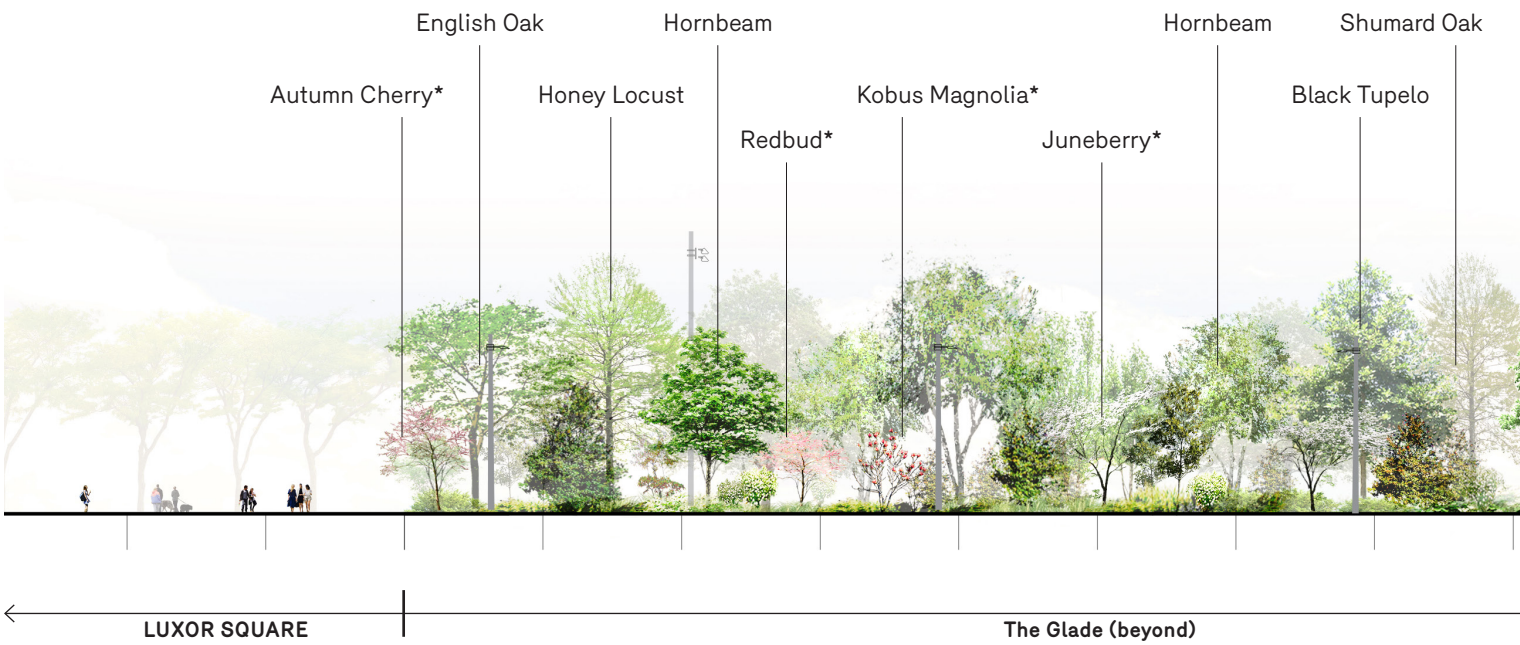
GARDEN NOOK MIX

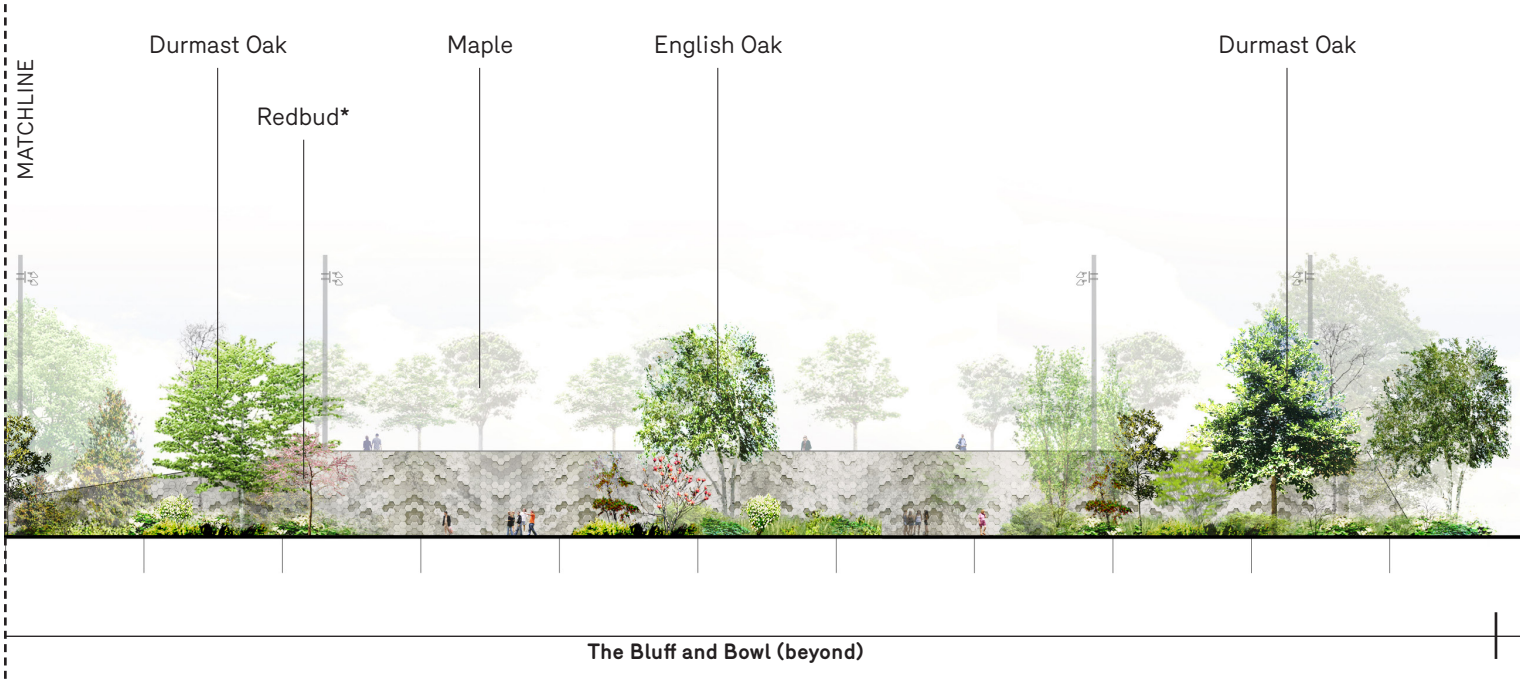
Shrubs
Aesculus parviflora
Calycanthus floridus
Disanthus cercidifolius
Hydrangea quercifolia
Itea virginica
Philadelphus coronarius
Sarcococca humilis var. hookeriana
Viburnum burkwoodii
Viburnum tinus

Herbaceous
Anemone x hybrida 'Honorine Jobert'
Aruncus dioicus
Bergenia cordifolia
Cenolophium denudatum
Dryopteris dilitata
Dryopteris erythrosora
Eurybia x herveyi
Geranium macrorrhizum 'Spessart'
Helleborus argutifolius
Helleborus niger
Helleborus x hybridus
Heuchera villosa 'Autumn Bride'
Polystichum acrostichoides
Polystichum setiferum
Rheum palmatum var. tanguticum

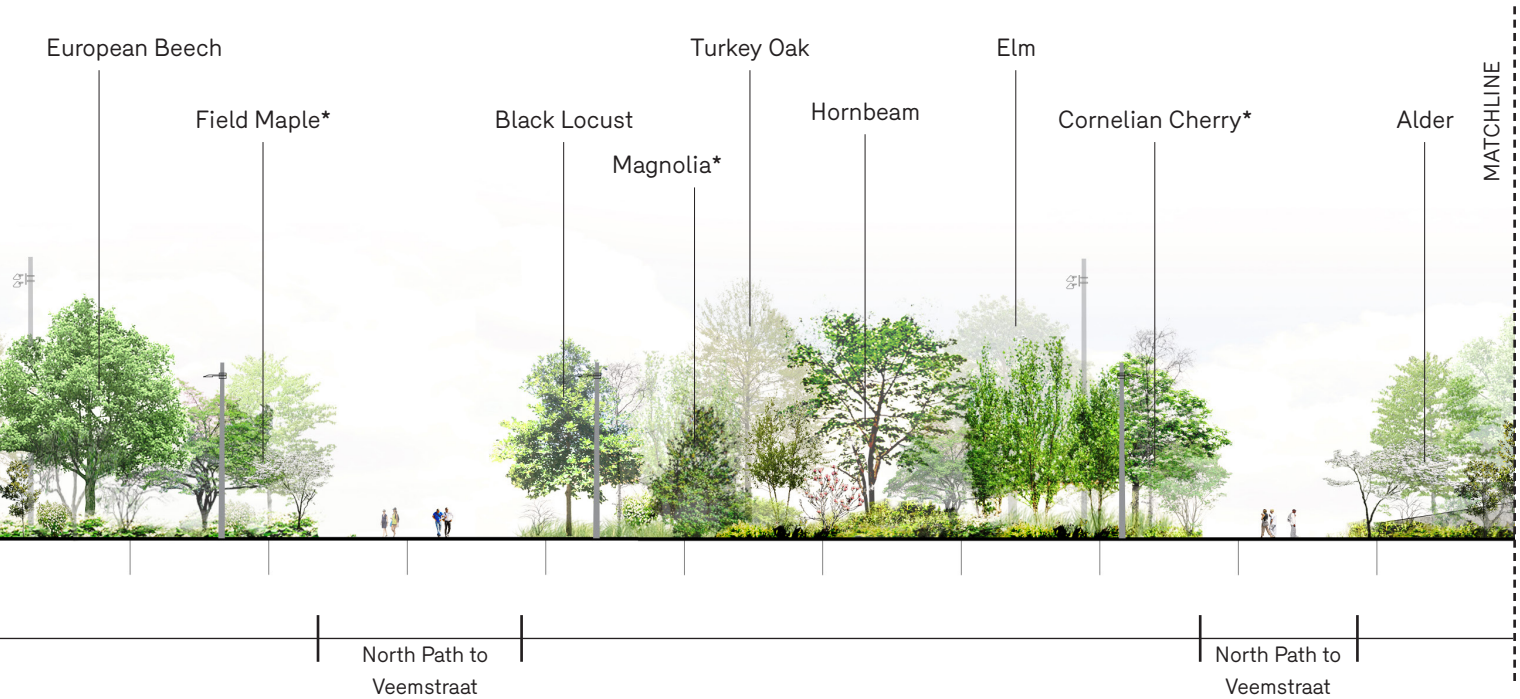
Bulbs
Chionodoxa luciliae
Galanthus elwesii
Leucojum aestivum
Puskinia scilloides
Tulipa sylvestris

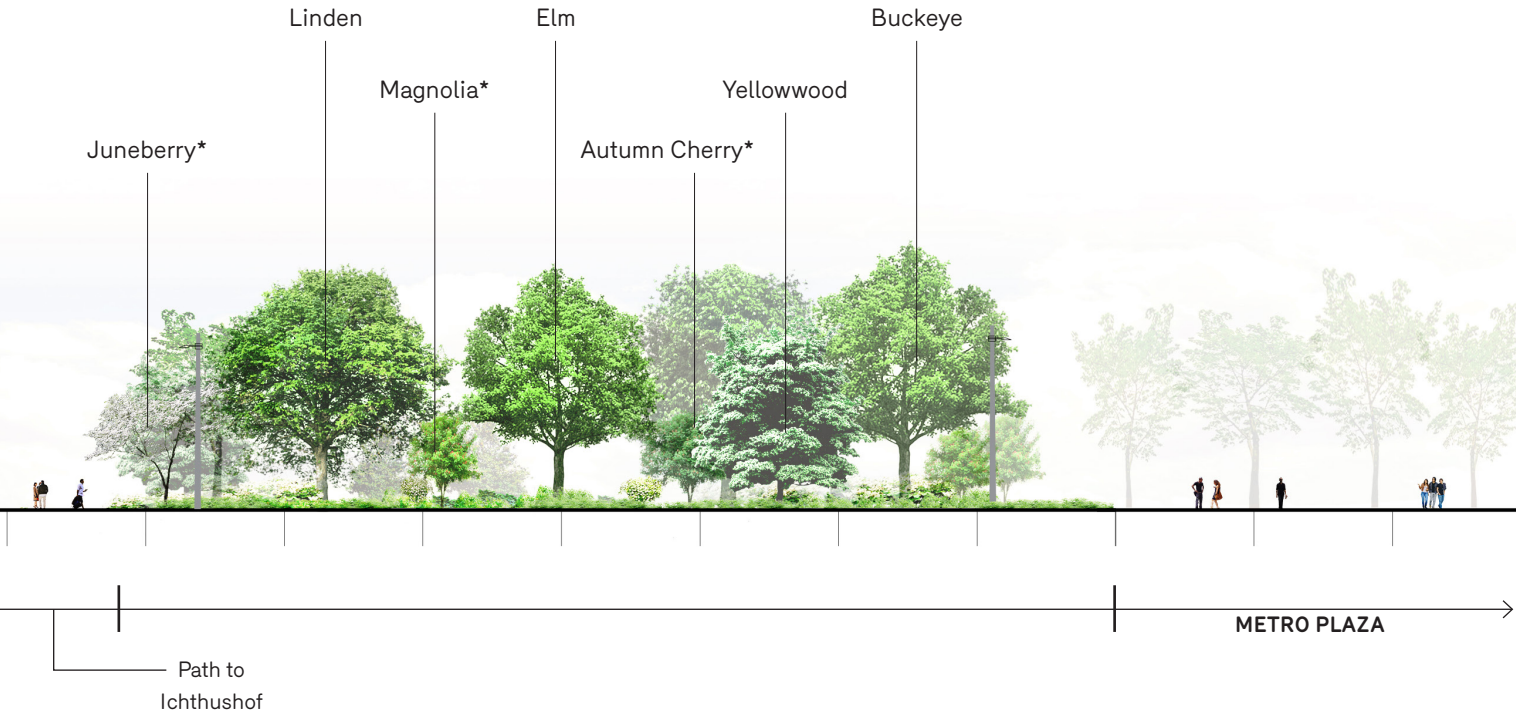
The Meander





* Understory (flowering) Tree


European Beech
Field Maple*
Black Locust
Magnolia*
Turkey Oak
Hornbeam
Elm
Cornelian Cherry*
Alder
MATCHLINE
North Path to Veemstraat
North Path to Veemstraat


Linden
Elm
Buckeye
Magnolia*
Yellowwood
Juneberry*
Autumn Cherry*
METRO PLAZA
Path to Ichthushof

The Meander



SPRING


Field Maple
Birch
Witch Alder
Hornbeam
Shumard Oak
European Alder

FALL


Hornbeam
Durmast Oak
English Oak
Holly
Pink Dawn Viburnum
Linden

WINTER

Entry Lawns

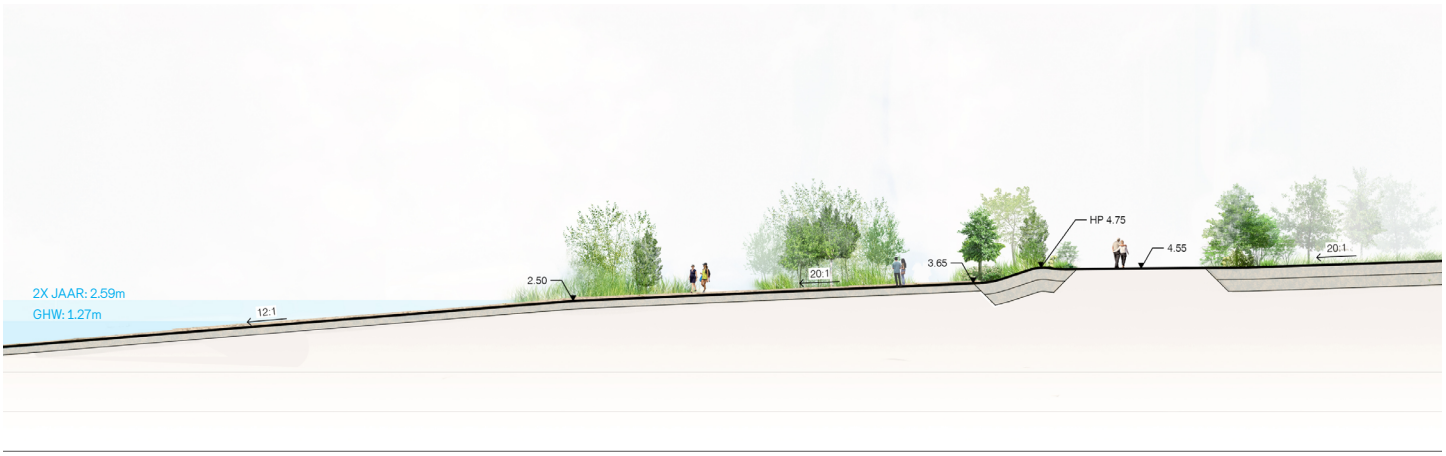


SUMMER

Rocky Beach



SPRING/SUMMER



3-5 Years

0m 7.5m 15m

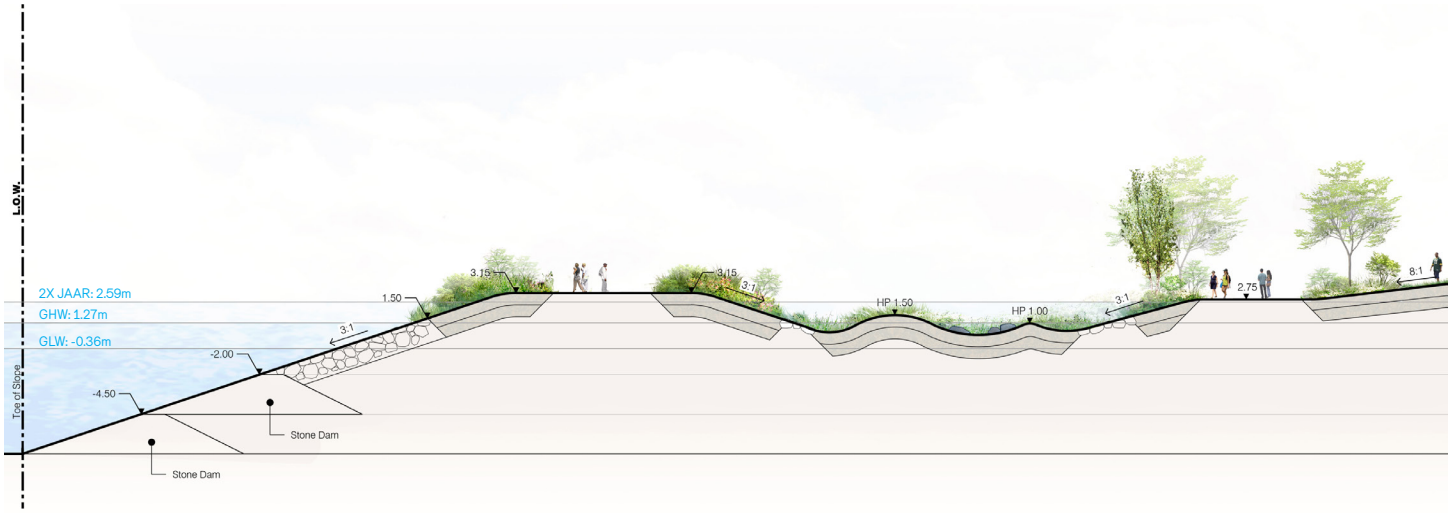


25 Years

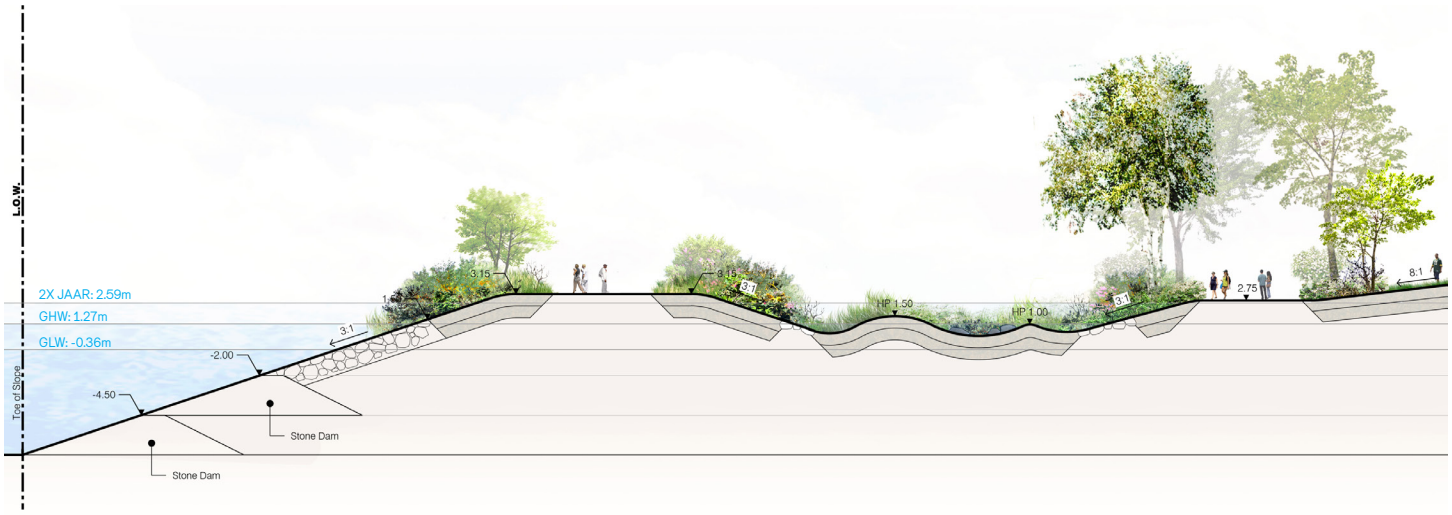
0m 7.5m 15m

ROCKY BEACH SUCCESSION

Tide Pools



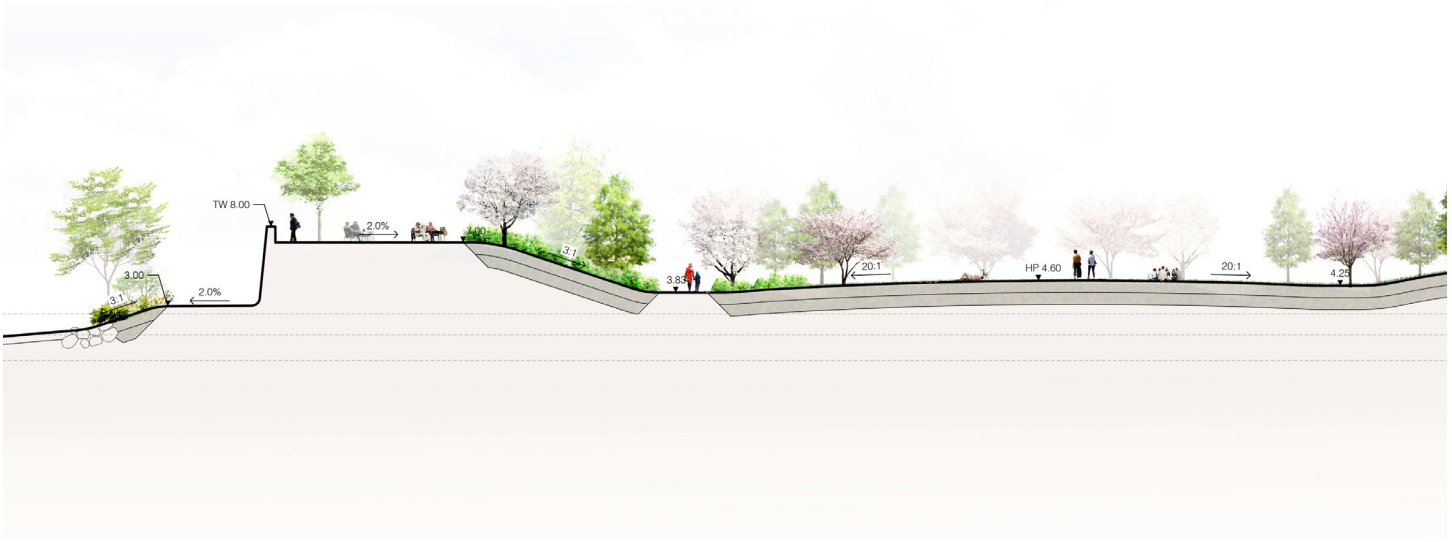
3-5 Years



25 Years

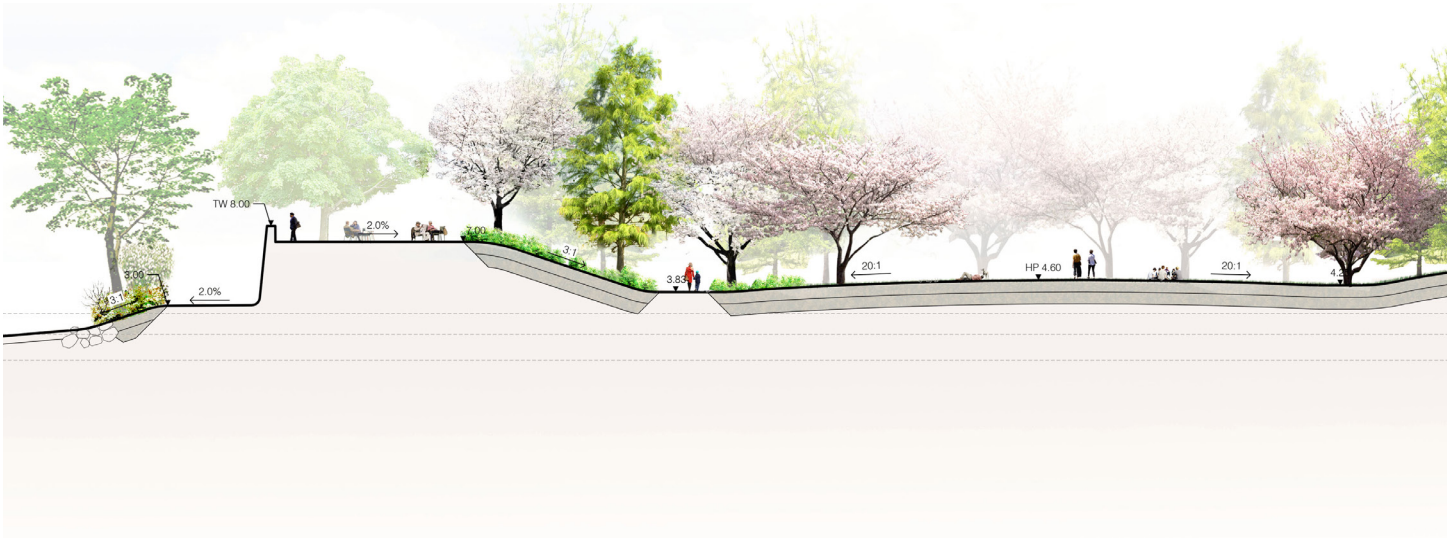
TIDE POOLS SUCCESSION

Bluff and Bowl



3-5 Years

0m 7.5m 15m

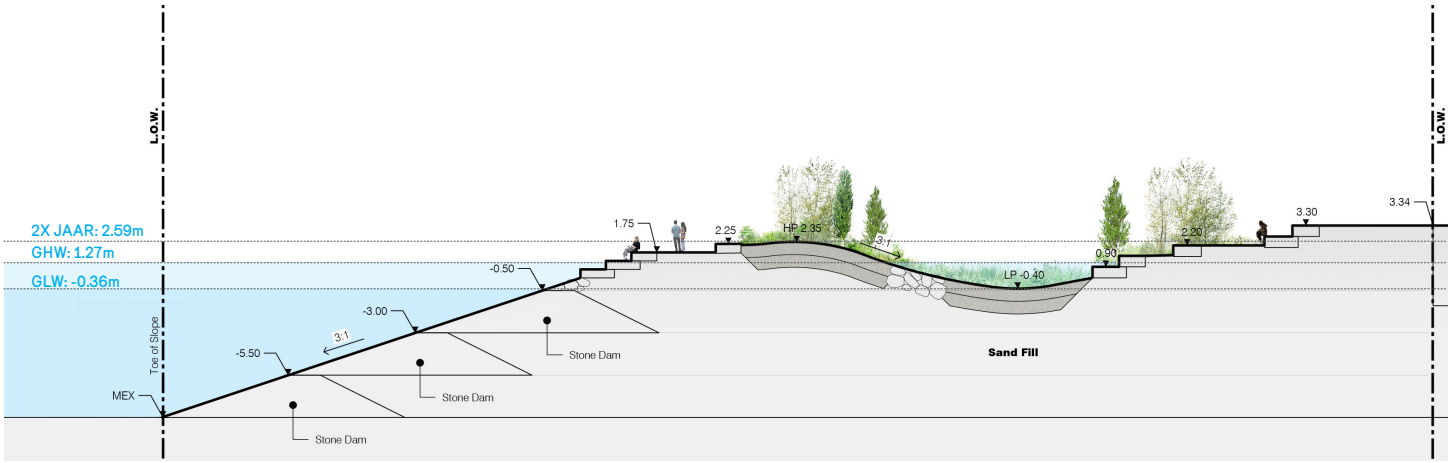


25 Years

0m 7.5m 15m

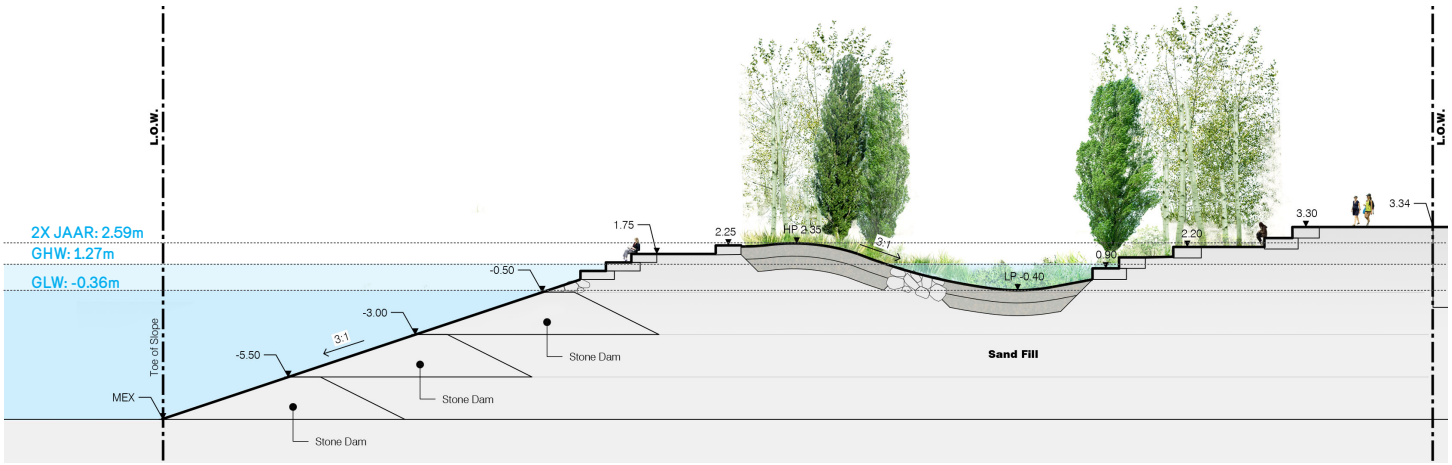
BLUFF AND BOWL SUCCESSION

Outcrop



3-5 Years

0m 7.5m 15m



25 Years

0m 7.5m 15m

OUTCROP SUCCESSION

Technical Appendix

Technical Appendix

TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

	Cover Page
L000	Layout Plan (1:500)
L100	Materials and Site Furnishings Plan (1:500)
L200	Grading Plan (1:500)
L300	Tree Planting Plan (1:500)
L301	Shrub and Groundcover Plan (1:500)
L302	Tree Schedule
L400	Pebble Beach Steps (1:100)
L401	Water Play (1:100)
L402	Bluff Wall Stairs (1:100)
L403	Outcrop (1:100)
L500	Site Sections 1 (1:100)
L501	Site Sections 2 (1:100)
L502	Site Sections 3 (1:100)
L600	Bluff Wall
L601	Water's Edge Bridge
L700	Pavement and Surfacing
L800	Site Furnishings

DIGITAL FILES

Autocad Files
L-ANNO.dwg
L-BASE.dwg
L-FURN.dwg
L-GRADE.dwg
L-LAYOUT.dwg
L-MATERIAL.dwg
L-PLANT-SHRUB AND GROUNDCOVER.dwg
L-PLANT-TREE.dwg

Rhino Model
Rijnhavenpark_MVVA.3d

REFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

Rijnhavenpark_Planting.pdf
Rijnhavenpark_Planting Diagrams.pdf
Rotterdam_Species Images.pdf
Rijnhavenpark_Furnishings.pdf
Rijnhavenpark_Water Play.pdf
Rijnhavenpark_Bluff Wall.pdf

Colophon

This Rijnhaven Preliminary Design was prepared by the MVVA Team in collaboration with the Municipality of Rotterdam.

MVVA Team
Michael Van Valkenburgh Associates (Team Leader)
Landscape Architecture and Urban Design

Municipality of Rotterdam Team
Peter Spakman, Irma Belgraver, Madeleine den Hartog,
Manon van der Meer, Lola Ketelaars,
Albert van Eer, Diana Santa Cruz, Karmijn van den Berg,
Ton Koevermans, Maurits Mousset, Martin de Bruin,
Vinay Gaya, Marloes Geensen, Lucas Vroom,
René Groeneveld, Annemieke Fontein, Henk Wallaard,
Jan van den Enk, Finn Schroth, Dook Ligthart,
Jan-Willem Vink, Maurice Boumans, Mattijs van Ruijven,
Jingjing Zhao, Jacco de Frel, Sonja Pruimers, Jetta Spaans,
Dorine van der Linden, Patrick Hendriks

Disclaimer
A great deal of care has been taken with the content. Nevertheless, it may be the case that information is incomplete or not entirely correct. No rights can be derived from this information.

Gemeente Rotterdam